Sunday Edition

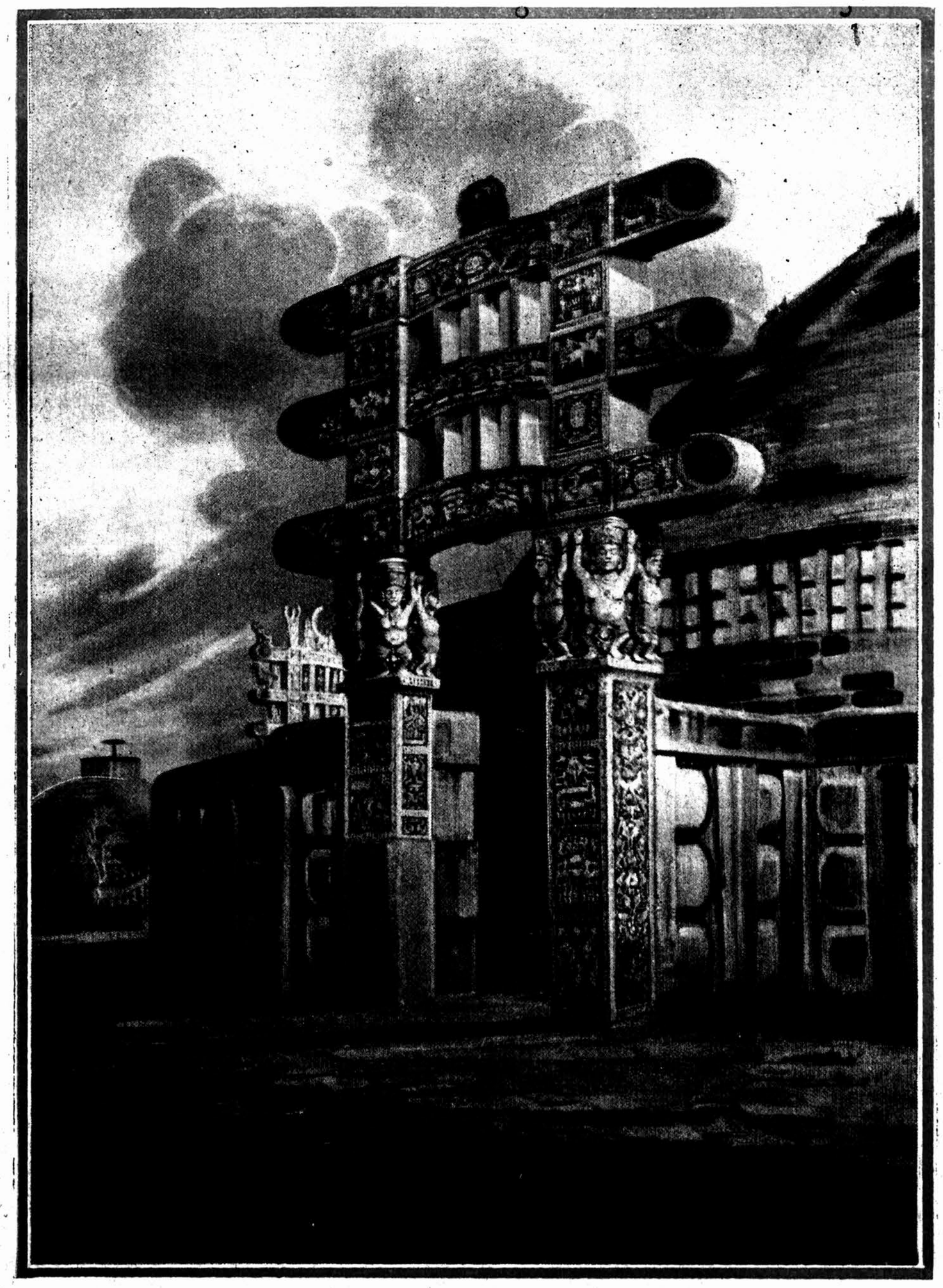
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

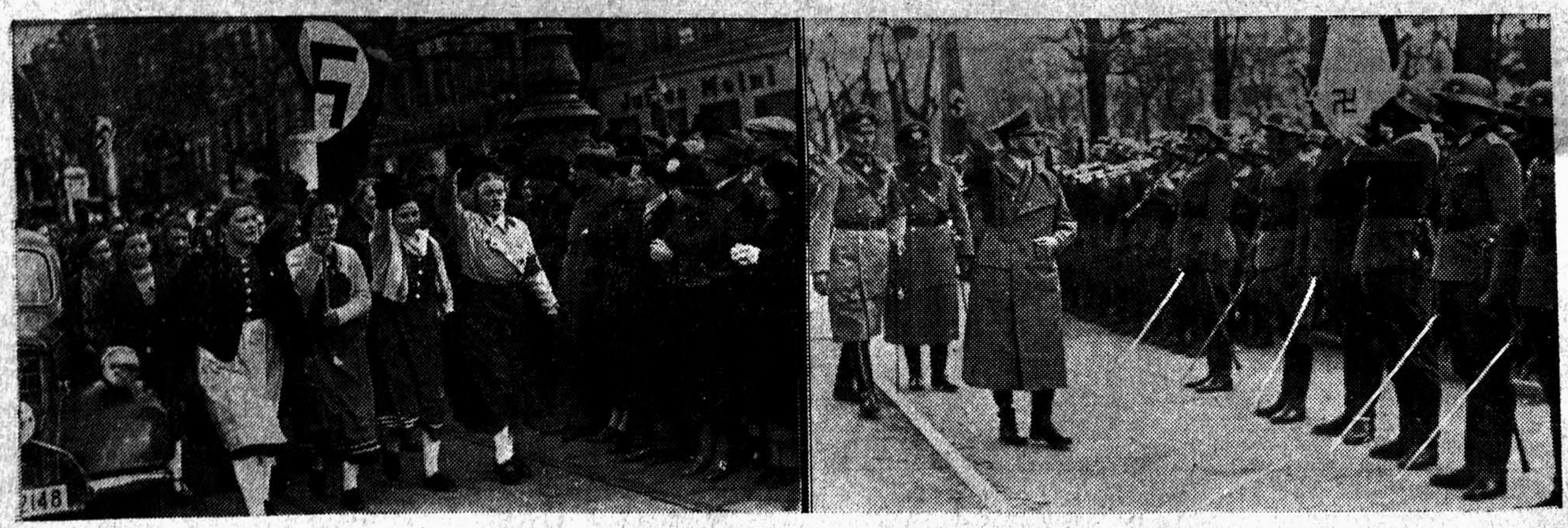
VOL. XXVI NO. 15 BOMBAY: APRIL 10, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS



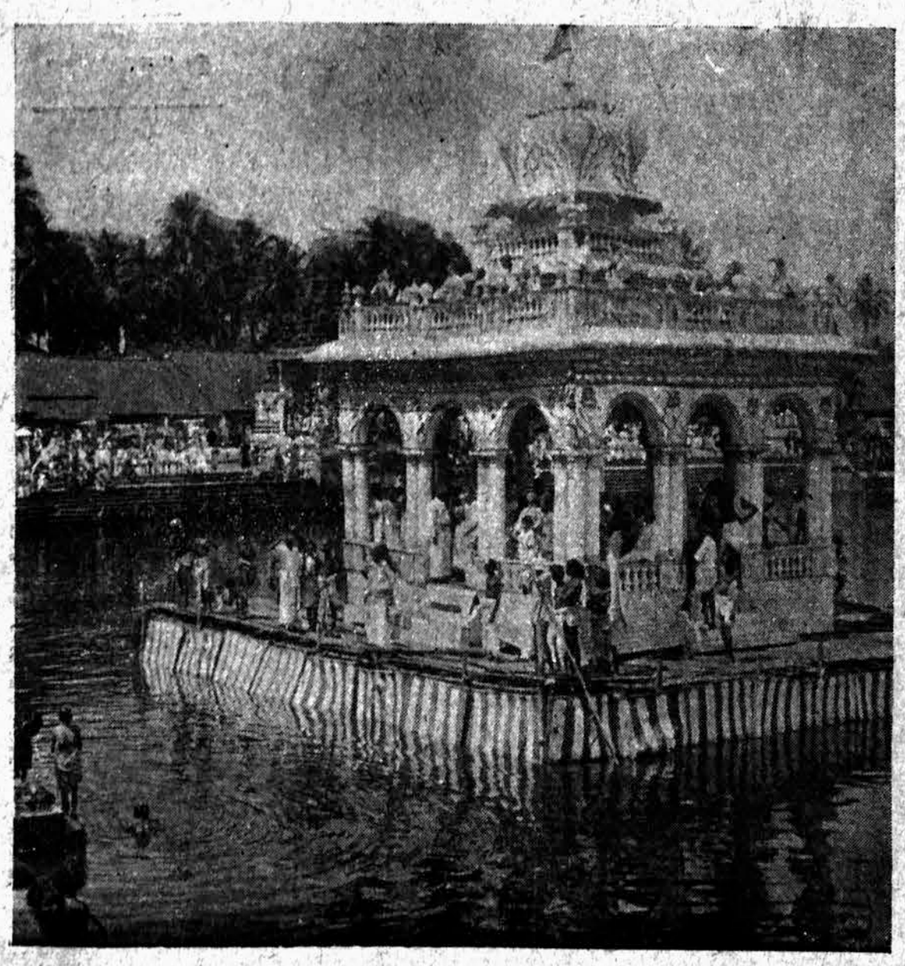
WEST GATE OF SANCHI

—From A Painting By S. G. Thakur Singh

Triumphal entry of German Troops into Austria. On the right a procession of cars with the Fuhrer at the head is seen marching past Hotel Imperial, Vienna.

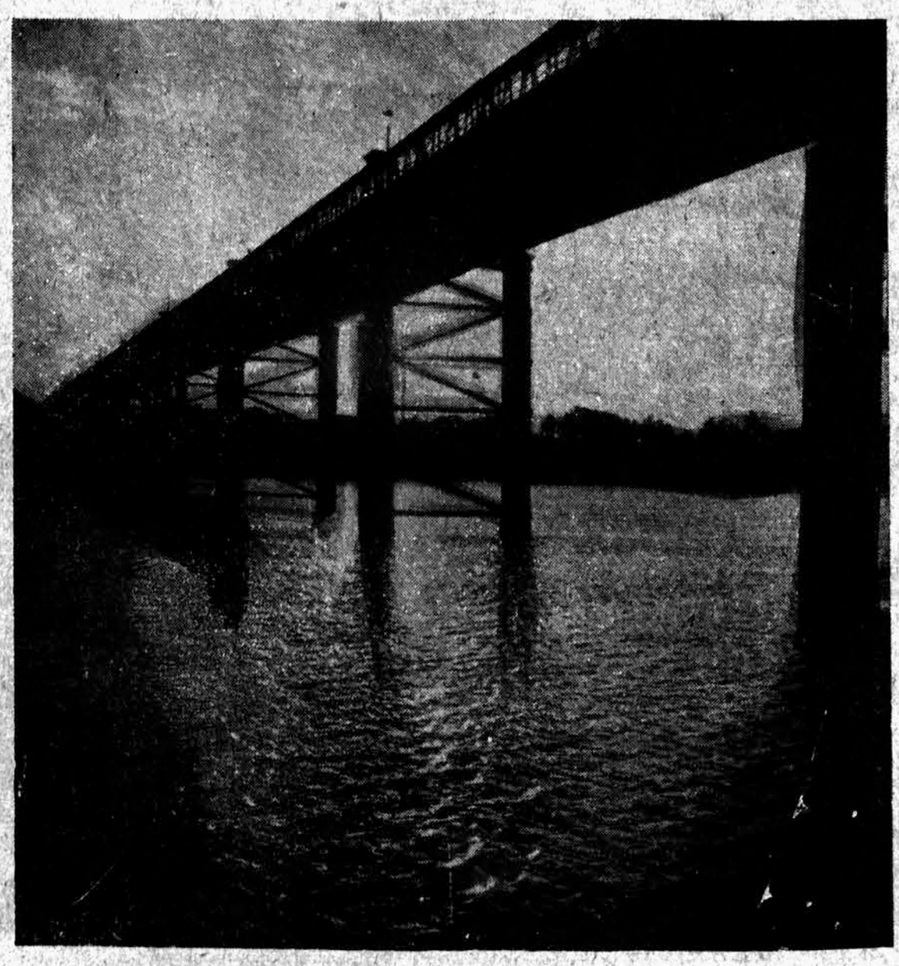


Left:—Procession of pro-Nazi Women in the Streets of Vienna. Right:—Hitler takes the salute.



Floating Festival in Mahamakham Tank, Kumbakonam.

(Photo by N. S. Chari).



Hope Bridge, Surat.

(Photo by J. M. Khandwala).

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle"
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: APRIL 10, 1938.

CHINA CANNOT DIE!

Its Great Civilisation Which Has Survived Centuries Of Onslaught Cannot Be Destroyed

By Alice F. Sequeira

Now that every one turns a sympathetic eye to China, and watches with great sorrow the rapid inroads made on it by Japan, it would be best for us to dive into the past and try to make our surmises of the future of China.

Their Educational System

The Chinese are maintained by some to be the oldest race on earth, judged by the language standard—the Chinese language is monosyllabic. The words are short but full of force. This is one of the reasons why foreigners cannot easily study that language. their system of education is very difficult, they have no alpha but write in ideograms. These are graphic symbols of meaning, and they existed when perhaps other languages were in a formative stage. Their system of education is very difficult. The meaning depends upon the tone, so a good ear is required to understand the language. Dr. Marshman said "the whole of Chinese grammar depends upon position". The study of ideograms and the system of education developed memory concentration, and association of ideas, making the people of high intellectual calibre, inventive, ethical, and artistic skill. The masses of the people memorized the proverbs which were a guide to life. Their students are supposed to study all allied knowledge, useful to their subjects. A mandarin studied law, philosophy, literature, arts, history, logic, administration. A doctor studied anatomy, botany, chemistry, pharmacy, pathology, mathematics, logic, philosophy, minerology, almost everything connected with nature. Their very games are intellectually far superior and more complicated than those of other countries

Rich Resources Of China

Some of the rich countries of the world are so no longer, having been successfully exploited by the Europeans. Ancient Rome fed on Asia, Spain, Carthage and Greece; Spain drained the wealth of Mexico, all the European Powers fight for the possession of Africa and its wealth, Australian resources fill the coffers of England, India was and still is being bled white by foreigners, but China though known to be rich, had been left comparatively alone. The coal fields of China are twenty times the extent of English coal fields. Copper, gold, silver, antimony, clay, oil, mercury, arsenic, all are to be found there. There are extensive gold mines in the valley of the Amur River. Manchukuo yields huge supplies of gold, iron, coal and oil. There is no telling how rich China would be if these mines were opened, and capital made to flow freely. That is why Japan, snatched Manchukuo from China a few years back, and is now trying to follow up that, by making war. It wants these minerals as well as the raw materials for its factories. Will China allow itself to be robbed, without striking a blow? The present day events say "no".

Scene at the Carnival Processio n in Nice (France), with the huge grotesque figure of King Carnival seated astride a parrot.

The Race Shows Tenacity Of Life

The Chinese race had been kept pure and intact by strict laws which forbade immigration as well as emigration. China has not shared the fate of Rome, where the influx of foreign slaves completely annihilated the Roman stock. No immigrants were allowed to settle in China, and give the contagion of a luxurious and lusty life until recently. Harsh laws punished those Chinese that returned after marrying foreigners.

Ancestor Worship

Thus, there was no possibility of race intermixture. The population is over four hundred millions, and is strongly influenced and governed by age old ideas and principles. Making filial piety one of the corner-stones of his ethical system. Confucius built up the whole edifice of Chinese religion and social order. "If funeral rites are performed with scrupulous care and remote ancestors duly recognized the virtues of the people will be strengthened", said he. This lays the foundation stone to Chinese polity, they believe that their dead take an active interest in the fortunes of the living, and every important event is celebrated before the ancestral tablets. This ancestral worship has been in vogue for the past thirty centuries, and it had existed two thousand years before the Christian Era. It was the essence of the State religion, and had been inculcated by Imperial authority. The Imperial House set the example. Separate shrines were built for his ancestors, and the Emperor associated them with Shangti, the Supreme Being. In one temple there are tablets of ten generations, ranged to the left and to the right, with Shangti having the place of honour.

The man who worships his ancestors desires to leave offspring, who shall keep the fires burning on the family altars, and regale his own spirit with periodical oblations. "Of the three offences against filial piety, the greatest is to be childless"—a dictum which led to early marriages and large families. The death-bed consolation of a Chinese is that in Heaven, he will be given a warm welcome by his ancestors for leaving behind innumerable children who will prolong their name and keep alive their memory.

Their Temples A Bond Of Union

Their family temples serve the purpose of a church, theatre, school and council room. Domains attached to them are held as common property by the widely extended connections. One town in China, had a population of twenty-five thousands, belonging to the same ancestry, and bearing the same name. They all gathered in the family temple and under the cloud of incense arising from a common sacrifice, were led to feel the oneness of their origin. Luxurious life they did not know, and were content to earn their bread from day to day, by the sweat of their brows. Such a temple village resembles a banyan

(Continued On Page 50)

Sanchi, Old And New

(BY DR. K. S. PANICKER)

Many people have seen old Sanchi, but it has fallen in the lot of very few one to see the new Sanchi, I mean Sanchi painted by Mr. S. G. Thakur Singh, one of the best Indian artists of the day. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has got painted several views of this historical place by the above mentioned artist. I have the honour to see all these views. The artistic nature of the work has aroused my mind with the idea of telling something about Sanchi old as well as new.

Sanchi is an important historical place situated in the heart of Central India. The traditions state that in nearly 200 B.C. the Buddhist monks selected here a mound as a sacred asylum. This mound was situated at a distance of six miles from Vidisa, also called Vidisha, the capital of Akram, a powerful Hindu Kingdom. It is told that Ashoka, who afterwards became the Emperor of India and was called Ashoka the Great, stayed there when he was a young man proceeding to take up his duties at Ujjain; the famous city of ancient times. Afterwards he as well as his children embraced Buddhism. His children went abroad as missionaries to preach the new Gospel. The emperor's association with the locality influenced the monks to select this place which afforded them opportunities to beg their food and provided them with very peaceful surroundings where they could meditate to their hearts' content.

In order to fulfil their desire they raised huge buildings. For hundreds of years the work of building the temples continued until at last the whole hill was covered with them. Many monks visited the place as it was situated in the middle of their route from the Northern India and Ceylon. The chief monument is called the Stupa, which is made of bricks and mortar, surrounded by a high stone balustrade enclosing a path for processions. Another path of exactly a similar nature, can be seen a little higher up. There are four gates round the Stupa. These gates have been finely carved. The visitors are held spell-bound by the wealth of carving. The West Gate that has been (shown on the front cover page of the current issue of the "Bombay Chronicle") is a reproduction from Mr. S. G. Thakur Singh's "West Gate of Sanchi."

It is believed that at one time the Stupa was covered with plaster and some scences from the life of Gautama Buddha were painted on it. As the pilgrims and monks passed round it, they could learn much from these painted scenes. Unfortunately we meet with no trace of them today. Some scenes about the fight which took place over the relics of the dead Buddha can be seen engraved on the Stupa. The carvings also depict various episodes from the life of Buddha.

For many years this place stood safe from the onslaughts of time. But the modern man has played havoc with the work of the skilled architects and artists of the old. Rumours spread that some articles rich in gold and silver together with a priceless treasure were hidden under it. Lured by greed they badly damaged some of these priceless relics of the past.

The "new Sanchi" reconstructed on the canvas by the artist Mr. Thakur Singh, is in the possession of H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal.

The background of the picture is a masterly achievement. The sky, which has been painted with some touches in violet and purple is a faultless one. The painting shows its unity of conception in every detail.

Available now in small size for Annas Eight Only.

LARGE SIZE Re. 1 0-0.

Also in POWDER FORM.

DISTRIBUTORS:
MARTIN & HARRIS, Ltd., BOMBAY.

£350,000,000 FROM GAMBLING

Gigantic Profit Of The Pools In Great Britain

The gross turnover in gambling in Great Britain is put by the Rev. E. Benson Perkins, author of "The Problem of Gambling," at £350,000,000 a year. Speaking at a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Council of Christian Congregations' Anti-gambling Committee. Mr. Perkins said the sum could be divided as follows—

Horse-race betting with bookmakers and on the totalisator, £250,000,000; Greyhound-racing about £ 40,000,000; Football pool betting, about £ 50,000,000; Gaming machines and other forms of gambling £ 10,000,000.

"This is a collosal figure," he said. "If you take the cost of the national social services you will find that it comes to about £277,000,000. I think the comparison is sufficient to emphasise the significance of that figure."

The gross turnover, he continued, might be divided under three categories. First of all, there was the net cost—the cost to the people who indulged in gambling, taking into account their winnings and the profits to gaming promoters. Then there were the "production costs"—the costs of the bookmakers and the promoters of foot-ball pools and others who traded in gambling. Then there was the redistributed income—the money that went back to the people in the shape of winnings. If they examined the gross turnover in the light of this division under the three categories, he ventured to say they would not find the least economic justification for it.

THE LOSING LEGION.

As to net cost, they were told that about nine million people participated in the football pools. An exceedingly small proportion of them received any winnings. When the newspapers were allowed to give lists of prize-winners in the Irish "Sweep" the list would occupy two pages of a big newspaper. But what about the losers? It had been calculated that a list of the losers would occupy every page of every issue of a 26-page newspaper for three months. He would submit, therefore, that the sum represented by net loss was wasteful expenditure which did no good for the social welfare or for the satisfaction of the people concerned. The people who so spent the money got no benefit from it. On the other hand, 80 per cent of the first offenders charged with petty embezzlement or the wrong use of money were tempted through gambling losses.

As to the redistributed income—the money that went back in the shape of winnings and prizes—it was devaluated wealth. It was wealth distributed on such a basis that its essential value was destroyed. They had only to inquire how such money was spent to appreciate what he meant.

THE POOLS' "RAKE-OFF."

Speaking of what he described as production costs, he said that it was computed that there were 20,000 bookmakers, and in addition their clerks and agents; while the football pools claimed that they employed about 30,000 people. Examine the expenditure which this involved. The ordinary stock and share broker charged for his services a commission varying from 1/8 to 1 per cent. The football pool promoters deducted 15 per cent for working expenses, and on the top of that retained 5 per cent profit for themselves. Then among the costs had to be reckoned the big sums spent in advertising. He maintained that all this gigantic profit was taken from the community without the slightest return in useful service.

The speaker went on to say that as one method of meeting the evil the press should be forbidden to give the results of pool betting, as they were prevented from giving the results of sweepstakes. The pools, too, should be limited to a deduction of 6 per cent from the money sent in to them, which was the limit imposed upon the totalisator. "I rather think," he said. "that this would strike a heavy blow at the pools"—Manchester Guardian."

ANGLO-SOVIET DEADLOCK

Tourist Traffic At Standstill

LONDON, March 24.

Tourist traffic between this country and the Soviet has virtually closed down.

Power to issue visas has been withdrawn from the Soviet Embassy in London.

Britain has given similar orders to her diplomatic representatives in Russia.

Britons wishing to go to Russia must first go to the Continent for their visas. Russians who desire to visit Britain must go to Poland or some other neighbouring country.

Trouble first arose three months ago, when the Soviet Government demanded the closing down of the British Consulate in Leningrad.

Russia had only one Consulate in England, she said, while Britain had two in Russia—at Leningrad and Moscow.

The real reason was understood to be Moscow's desire to clear all foreigners from Leningrad, rapidly being converted into a naval base.

Britain did close down one of her Consulates—in Moscow.

Russia renewed her request for the closing of the Leningrad Consulate. Britain again agreed.

Since last Saturday there has been no British representative in Russia authorised to grant visas.

Russia has retaliated by creating the same situation here.

Official conversations have been started to find a working agreement.

LEAD KINDLY TO LIGHT!!

Thousands upon thousands and millions upon millions marriages have been wrecked on this rock of sex-ignorance.

WHAT IS YOUR CHOICE?

Do you want to gamble and ruin your life or you want to have sensible enlightenment? If you want the light. Here it is. The most astounding treatise revealing the mysteries of sex-life. It teaches you different technique of love-embrace, and makes you the master of your retentive powers, and lastly, it brings BIRTH-CONTROL under your sway—by Nature.

This daring treatise containing original 24 illustrations of positions (Assans) is for the first time permitted to be released for adult circulation only. Only bonafid married people can have this private course directly from us on remittance of Rs. 2, either by M.O. or P.O.

THE BIRTH-CONTROL CLINIC (India)

Opp: G. P. O.—P. O. BOX 492.

BOMBAY 1. 'Phone: 23499.

Sensational Trials In Burma

The District Magistrate

By MAURICE COLLIS

The railroad from Sagaing to Rangoon traverses the heart of rural Burma. From the carriage window I could see that the ploughing was finished. Each rice-field was an embanked pond of churned soiled and water. The young seedlings were like pale grass in the nurseries, whence girls chanting old songs would soon transplant them to the fields. Buffaloes, lazing to their necks in wallows, paid no attention to the train; others, ridden by naked boys along the embankments, raised their heads and stared, reflected in the watery landscape, until with a toss of their horns they lumbered away.

Night fell at last. There was no moon. One might as well have been in any land where the wind was soft and warm. I was soon asleep.

The District Magistrate's house was in the garden city of Rangoon called Golden Valley. It had three large bedrooms and sitting-rooms, with verandahs, a tennis court, flowers and a view of the Shwedagon Pagoda. My office was in the city. The road to it skirted the royal lakes, a shaded avenue with the lake water glimmering on the left, while on the right was the maze of shrines, alleys, and monasteries which clustered round the foot of the pagoda hill. Further down, the scene became more modern. You saw the zoo and the war memorial, and passing the large chummery where the numerous English assistants of the firm of Steel Brothers were quartered, you crossed the railway bridge and entered the rectangular layout of the city itself. The first street was Soolay Pagoda Road, the cinema and restaurant quarter, the Soolay Pagoda itself dominating the end of it, surrounded by palms and glittering in the sun. My office was not far from the bridge, down Montgomery Street, in a leased building facing the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Though generally known as the District Magistrate I was officially the Deputy Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District. As such I was not a judicial officer working under the High Court, but an executive officer, exercising magisterial functions, who was subordinate to the Commissioner of Pegu, one of the most important executive officers in Burma. In this respect Rangoon differed from Calcutta, where the Chief Magistrate was a judicial officer.

A judicial officer gets on the bench, tries his cases, and goes home. His work is reported on by the High Court, which inspects his office and takes appeals from his decisions. But though my cases went on appeal to the High Court the Commissioner of Pegu reported on me to the Government Moreover, my day was not over when I had given judgment in the last case on my file, because, as Deputy Commissioner, I had a general responsibility in the town and my duty was to be fully informed of what was going on, so that I could report to and advise the Government.

I was not responsible, however, for law and order. That was in the hands of the Commissioner of Police. I was a sort of colleague of his, able in emergency to amplify his powers but not competent to give him or his force any orders. Thus it was the sole duty of the Commissioner of Police to prevent breaches of the peace, such as riots and to suppress them, if any occurred. In such a situation I might have to ascertain the cause of the riots and submit a report with recommendations; I might even have to give the police the statutory authority to fire on the mob; but I was not to direct any action.

In normal circumstances, therefore, my duties as Deputy Commissioner were loosely defined and light. My real work was to dispose, as District Magistrate, of the criminal cases which came before me. As the senior magistrate of the capital city of province in the Indian Empire I had the assistance of six stipendiary magistrates, all Burmese, and of two honorary benches. Together we coped with all offences committed in Rangoon and brought to trial under the Code or under local enactments. In the ordinary way it was hack-work, and that is why my heart sank at first when I heard of the appointment. In the districts my duties had been varied and interspersed with touring, but in Rangoon in the normal course I had day by day a long file of dull cases, burglary, wounding, and cheating being the commonest.

Not long after my arrival a Mr. Merrikin was made Commissioner of Police. His appointment was more interesting than mine. As the direct executive authority in Rangoon he was fully informed through his staff of detective and agents of everything which happened. Politics, the Press gambling dens, drink licences—all were his affair. He had no need for any advice from me, and in fact, had he desired advice, I was in no position to give it, as my sources of information were inferior to his. But in any case he did not want me as a colleague in that sense. What he wanted was my assistance on the bench, that I should convict the people he sent up for trial. As far as he was concerned the ideal district magistrate was the man who not only made no excursions off his bench, but who on his bench recorded the findings which were expected of him. Not that Mr. Merrikin was anything but an honest man. When he sent up a case, he intended it to be tried fairly and according to law. But when a magistrate is also an executive officer, in practice it means that the executive expects a finger in the administration of the Law.

All this became clear to me shortly after my arrival. I was to be a sort of recording machine, which, set in motion, turned accused persons into convicts. It was a melancholy discovery for a person who was anxious to apply his mind freshly to the problems of his work.

But had I known what was in store I need not have repined. I was mistaken in thinking that my bench-work must be routine. Cases quite out of the ordinary were to crowd on me and I was to be confronted with the necessity of being first a magistrate and then an executive officer. Obliged by my view that the law had a quality beyond convenience. I should have to take my own way regardless of the Commissioner of Police and at the risk of offending the whole executive. Indeed, so delicate was to become my position that there were to be times when I should look back and wish I was only the machine which in normal times I should have been.

THE CHINESE

Before events began to march I had time to look round and see what manner of place I was in. It was very different from rustic Sagaing, which found the modern world so confusing. A cosmopolitan city, where all sorts of peple lived, it had a Burmese appearance with its pagodas and characteristic roofs, but besides the Burmese down class it contained large foreign communities like the Chinese and the Indian, while aloof and all-powerful were the English residents ranged in their clubs and occupying the most important appointments.

My position enabled me to explore the town with facility and I took advantage of it, for to see nobody but my own countrymen appeared to me a gross stupidity. The educated Burmese, Indian, and Chinse were very friendly, and an acquaintance with some of them enabled me quickly to form a picture of the Rangoon of the period and so later on, to see things in perspective.

I remember one afternoon, soon after my arrival, that Mr. Chan Chor Khine, a Chinaman who owned much house property in the city, called for me in his car. It had been arranged that he would take me to see the palatial residence of Mr. Lim Ching Hsong, who had died some years previously.

Mr. Lim Ching Hsong's life was a supreme example of what could be achieved by a poor Chinese immigrant into Burma through industry and force of character. He had become a millionaire rice merchant, and though an attempt to corner the market had eventually done him no good, in his day he was a great figure in Rangoon.

When he became rich, though he had had neither the time nor the opportunity of acquiring taste, he ardently desired to make some show of cultivation. Accordingly, instead of spending his money on coarse pleasures, he built himself a palace, the interior of which he sought to beautify. He decided that he could not achieve the demonstration he desired by a collection of objects to be had in Burma and so, on a tour which he made to England at that time, he purchased show-cases and suits of furniture at the emporiums of Tottenham Court Road, and, on trips to various watering-places, amassed a quantity of commercial pottery decorated with crests and domestic inscriptions. These articles would give an air to his rooms. But something more was wanted: the walls were bare.

He was lunching one day in the Chinese restaurant off Piccadilly Circus when it occurred to him to ask the proprietor, who was a friend of his, whether he knew of any artists who would come out to Burma and paint his walls.

The proprietor immediately drew his attention to a couple of people, a man and a woman, seated not far away at a table.

'Who are they?' asked Mr. Lim Ching Hsong.

'They're young artists, married,' replied the proprietor, 'and from what I've heard, they're good artists.'

'But would they come out to Burma, do you think?".

Mr. Lim Ching Hsong's wealth had not made him proud.

'They're poor', the other assured him, 'and when they know about

(Continued On Page 54)

B. C. P. W.

SYRUP :: SQUASH

LIME JUICE CORDIAL

make *COOL AND REFRESHING DRINKS in Summer*

AVOID IMITATIONS

CALCUTTA. BENGAL CHEMICAL BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

"Speed Limits"

(BY M. MOHOMED SALIM)

Every day brings us the news of some new speed record set up. Speeds that were considered to be really fast a decade ago are now moderate only. Day by day, trains, cars, ships and aeroplanes are getting faster and faster. When will the limit come?

This is a question hard to answer but let us see what speed we come across in nature.

In Sea

The greyhounds of the ocean—the Tunny and Swordfish are supposed to be the fastest. Tunny is probably the strongest fish for its size. When booked, it often towes the fisherman's boat for many a mile before it is caught. An American angler, for example, is said to have taken 62 hours to land an 880th tunny, during which time it towed his 38 ton yacht for 200 miles through a raging sea. In view of this fact it is not surprising that anglers claim that when this living torpedo first feels the hook, it rushes through the water at fifty miles per hour. They calculate it from the length of line it takes during a certain period.

There is little doubt that the fastest fish in the world is the speed of the Indian Cheetah and tapening body fits it for the most rapid and forceful movement through water.

It obtains its food by rushing among the shoals of smaller fish and stunning on killing them with its sword. It was of these torpedo-like rushes that Prof. Richard Owen testified in an English Court that "It strikes with the accumulated force of fifteen double headed hammers. Its velocity is equal to that of a swivel shot, and is as dangerous in its effect as a heavy artillery projectile."

It has been calculated that it can travel at a speed of more than 60 m.p.h. which compares favourably with some of the fastest torpedos.

Land Speeds

The highest speed on land is also nearly the same. From time immemorial greyhounds have been used in chasing such rapidly moving creatures as the Gazelle, Hare and Jerboa rat. The speed of the Indian Chutel and African Leopard is also the same as the greyhound's and they are considered as the fastest mammals.

While evading an enemy or while chasing all the animals run faster than usual. An elephant's normal gait is at 3.5 m.p.h. but when enraged it can charge at 20—25 miles per hour. A rhinoceros, despite its clumsy make-up and short legs, can often surprise with a 20 m.p.h. charge.

Speeds In Air

It is in air that we come across really fast speads and it is to some fast birds that we owe many of the developments in aviation.

It is difficult to calculate the speeds of some of the birds but there seems to be no doubt that the frigete bird, an inhabitant of tropical seas, is the swiftest bird. Nobody has been able to time it. Its pactoral muscles are immensely developed and weigh nearly one-fourth of the total weight of the bird.

Another rapid flyer is the common black swift. It has been computed that the greatest speed it attains is about 276 m.p.h. which, if maintained, would carry the bird from its summer retreat in England to its winter home in Central Africa in about six hours. Next comes the Californian duck, which, according to a circular issued by the American Department of Agriculture, travels at 165—180 miles an hour. The golden eagle can fly at 120 miles while hunting for food. Col. Munertzhagen, the eminent ornithologist calculated that lammergerers can fly at 110, swallows 106, lepwings 80, geese 55 and pigeons at 36 miles an hour.

But the world's fastest creature is cephenemyia, a species of bot-fly. It is only half an inch long, blunt nosed and stream-lined body. It is difficult to catch and only a few specimens have been available to scientists. It is estimated to be able to attain a speed of 800 miles per hour. It is to this creature that the leading aircraft designers of America are now giving their attention in the hope that Nature will give them some new idea for building speed 'planes.

Patentex

Scientific preparation for

ANTI-CONCEPTION

Easy to handle, non-injurious and effective. In use for the last 25 years.

Recommended by Medical profession THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Available at all chemists.

The Irish Way Of Saying It!

May your shadow never grow less.

May you never die till a gooseberry skin makes a night-cap for you.

May the Lord spare your eyesight.

May the Lord increase your store.

May the Lord strengthen your arm.

May the Lord love you as I do.

May the mill that grinds your corn never want water to drive it.

May all your troubles be behind you and all good fortune before you.

May the tree not yet be planted that'll make a coffin for you.

Good luck before you, bad luck behind you, and the grace of God to guard and guide you.

You weren't behind the door when they were dealing out the brains.

The sight of you would be a cure for sore eyes.

Your shadow on my threshold is like sunshine or the grace of God.

May you never know the heart-scald of an empty purse.

May you never know the want of a pound or a penny.

May your hearth never grow cold nor your roof leaky.

Fair weather before you though snow to your heels.

And here is an old toast:—

Health and long life to you.
Wine and a wife to you.
Land without rent to you.
Wealth without stint to you.

This to a newly-born baby:—"May he hear the angels' wings rustle, the Little Heart of Corn."

To a friend: "May ye live long, die happy, never grow ragged nor squint!"

A doctor was once greeted by one of his patients, an old Irish woman, with these words: "Och! doctor, may every hair in your head be a candle to light ye to glory!"

An Irish lady on greeting an intimate friend after a long interval will say: "My dear, I haven't seen you since the last time."

A favourite Irish complimentary phrase is:—

"May you never die till I come to kill you."

And an uncomplimentary one. "May the money buy candles to wake you."

Also: "May the Devil fly with the roof of the house where you and I aren't welcome."

Here is a further collection of Irish phrases:—

Water bewitched and tea begrudged—weak tea.

Such a morning never had a mother—a wild and cold winter's morning.

Buttermilk that would take a pearl off a piper's eye—sour buttermilk.

Let the late-comers kiss the hare's foot.

She'd coort a haggard of sparrows. (Haggard is a hay and straw yard.)

I have it in my hand, where the piper had the jig.

There's a frog in the kettle. (Said of a kettle that takes a long time to boil.)

Like a chip in porridge—neither good nor harm.

What won't choke will fatten; and clean dirt is no poison.

Nothing like a change of linen, as the old woman said when she turned her shift.

My belly thinks my throat is cut, as the hungry man said.

Kick him again, he's no relation.

Just as well sing sorrow as sigh it.

A pigeon's clutch; only two in family.

A nose that would take a thorn out of a goat's tail—a shary one.

A little help is worth a deal of pity.

Some likes an apple, and some likes an inion (onion).

Keep your mind to yourself, like a bonive. (Bonive-a young pig.)

As long as there's a bill on a crow.

He'll never comb a grey head.

May the road rise with you.

May you never see a poor day.

May the heavens be your bed.

May the spatters of your carriage blind your enemies.

Ablessing to the wife: "May the angels make your bed in heaven and to the husband: May you be in Purgatory six days before the devil knows you are dead."

An Irish valediction:—"And may ye get to Hivin half an hour before the devil knows ye're there".

WHY WE SMOKE

About half the people who smoke began to do so for social or imitative reasons, and another 43 per cent. as a rebellion against prohibition or in order to feel grown up.

This is one of the conclusions which emerge from the first year's work of Mass Observation in a pamphlet which has the blessing of Bronislaw Malinowski the famous Professor of Anthropology of London University.

But girls in this matter seem made of nobler stuff than men, for "only 6 per cent. of the females started in order to feel grown up, as against 31 per cent. of the males."

CEREMONIAL.

According to 336 reports from observers.

About 50 per cent. of the smokers are tolerant or indifferent towards non-smokers, and 50 per cent. of non-smokers are tolerant or indifferent towards smokers.

But they discover more positive emotions in these proportions:

	Smokers to Non-Smokers	Non-Smokers to Smokers
Pity	14 p.c.	28 p.c.
Admiration, envy	21	13
Hostility	17	11

There is a ceremonial exchange of compliments between the two groups when a member of one discovers he is in the present of a member of the other.

"Forty-nine per cent. of the smokers '65 per cent. of the non-smokers have noticed that when a non-smoker declines a cigarette he is often complimented on being free of the smoking habit".

It is suggested that this "is meant to cover up the embarrassment that follows the refusal of a social offer."

IMITATION.

More than half of the smokers examined smoke more in company but 26 per cent. smoke more when they are alone, and only 14 per cent smoke equally in either situation.

Three-quarters of the solitary male smokers are pipe smokers.

How great a part pure imitation plays in adult smoking is shown by the curious habit of tapping the cigarette against a hard object before lighting it.

Bombay's New Archæological Galleries

RARE EXHIBITS AT PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

By G. V. ACHARYA,
Curator, Prince of Wales Museum.

Every museum running on proper lines has a tendency to grow from year to year and it is not at all surprising that within the period of ten years from the start the cry for space and more space was raised by the Prince of Wales Museum. This eastern wing was designed afresh in consultation with the curators of the respective sections. All the galleries have been built so as to suit the requirements of the various collections. The maximum amount of wall space has been made available for exhibition purposes by providing latticed windows at a sufficient height from the boor. The roof has been constructed in three sections and the top one is of glass which thus gives to the galleries diffused top light uniformly distributed throughout each one of them. Out of four galleries on the first floor two front ones have been assigned to the Archaeological Section and the remaining two to the Art Section.

EPIGRAPHICAL GALLERY

As one enters the new wing the first spacious gallery 90' by 30' has been reserved for Epigraphs of all periods. They have been grouped and arranged in chronological order and displayed on the stone platform running all round the gallery. Such huge slabs piled one after the other appear monotonous and never attract the attention of ordinary visitors. A novel method has, therefore, been tried whereby all the sides of these slabs have been covered except the inscribed one which prominently comes to view through openings cut out in the wooden wall in front. This as well as the stands are painted with terra cotta colour to suit the dull colour of the slabs. The inscriptions appear neat and clear cut and the gallery itself assumes a lovely appearance. This has been attempted for the first time in this Museum and the method is much appreciated and copied by other Museum officials. Longer inscriptions are placed in pillar-like arrangements at certain intervals which also help in separating them according to groups of different period.

Smaller slabs and copper plates etc. of the respective periods are exhibited in table cases in front of those inscriptions. Luckily two ready made collections one from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the other from the Poona Archaeological Museum transferred to this Museum, have made the Epigraphical Gallery quite extensive and almost representative. It will afford a unique opportunity for study to the students of Epigraphy and Palaeography. They will be able to study therein inscriptions in early Brahmi, Sanskrit, Cuneiform, Sabean, Cufic, Arabic ,Persian and Portuguese languages and scripts.

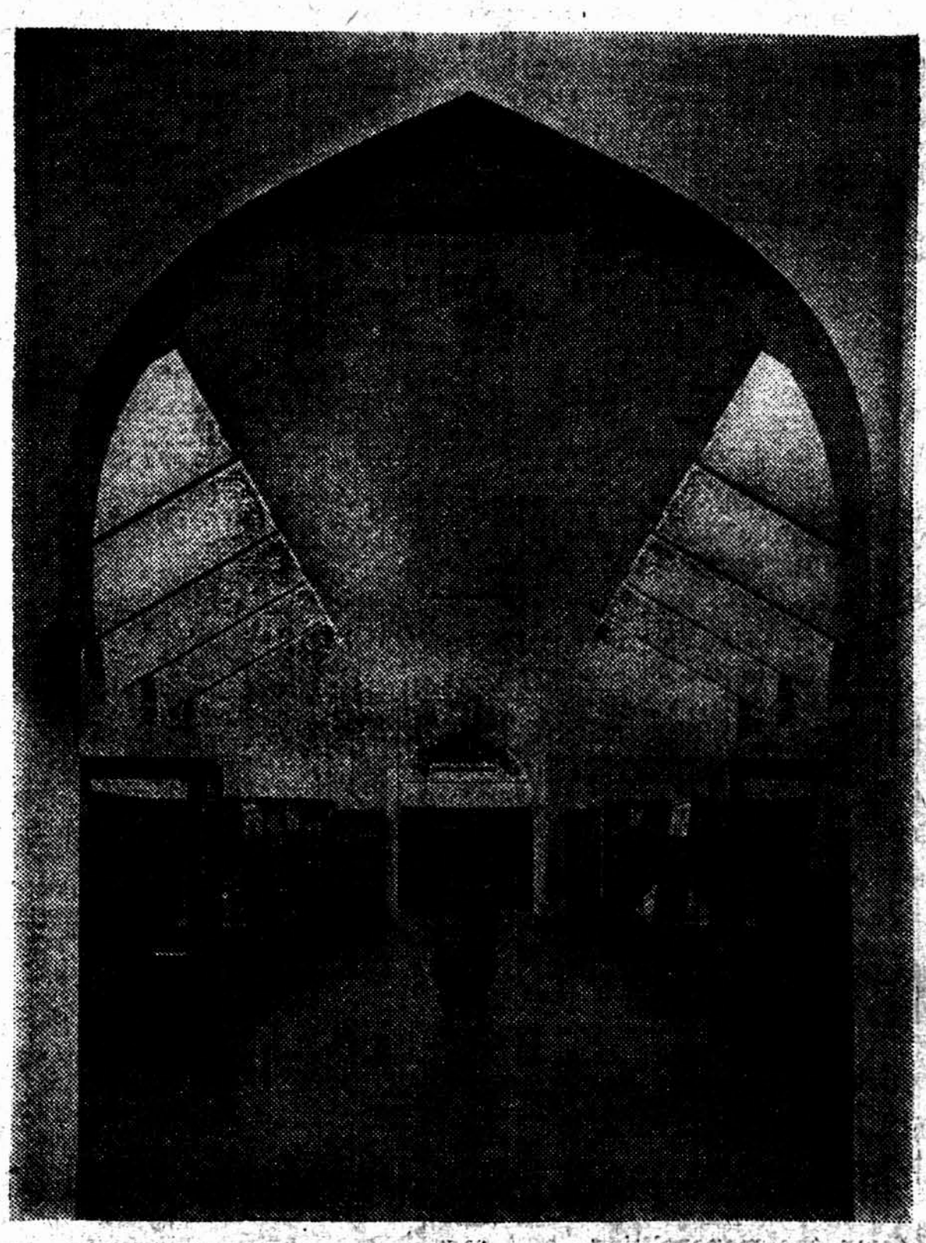
PRE-HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES

The other gallery contains Prehistoric antiquities including Bombay's share of the antiquities from Mohenjodaro and similar pottery and stone implements excavated by Dr. G. S. Ghurye at Narujo Daro and other sites in Khairpur State and presented to this Museum. A few specimens of the same culture unearthed at village Rangpur near Limbdi in Kathiawar by Pandit Madho Swarup Vats, Superintendent Archaeological Survey and presented by the Limbdi Darbar are also housed in this gallery.

This gallery is fitted up with specially designed wall cases with projecting ones at certain intervals. They have been painted green to suit the colour of the pottery from Mohenjodaro which forms the bulk of the antiquities in the said gallery. Information about the exact position of the sites has been supplied by outline maps placed in the cases. Descriptive notes giving in brief the history of the excavations, antiquities obtained, the age and the culture they represent are also made available to the visitors to the gallery. About thirty inscribed steatite and terracotta seals have been received and they are properly displayed in one of the sloping cases with enlarged photographs of the various animals depicted on them. Minor antiquities consisting of stone, faience and terracotta beads, weights, gamesmen etc. are all classified, grouped and conveniently displayed. Storage jars, vases, pots and fragments of painted pottery complete the picture of Mohenjodaro. Several photographs of the sites and buildings excavated and of jewellery and other antiquities that are not represented in this collection are placed in show cases for a complete view of anything and everything unearthed at Mohenjodaro.

The southern half of this gallery is earmarked for prehistoric stone and iron implements found at various places in India and presented by Mr. H. Seton Carr, Lt. Todd and Mr. G. L. Carter from time to time.

A view of the new Epigraphical Gallery showing the modern method of exhibiting Epigraphs (inscribed stones).



A view of the Prehistoric Gallery in the new Wing, wherein are exhibited the antiquities from Mohenjodaro along with the other objects of great antiquity.

LABELS AND GUIDE BOOKS

Labels painted or printed always show signs of age and they have to be changed as soon as they fade or get black. In these two galleries, therefore, at the instance of Mr. Prater of the Natural History Section, all labels have been printed on cellophane paper pasted on glass and painted on the back to suit the colour scheme of the gallery. For these two galleries also, as has been done for other galleries, short guide books with introductory notes and a few photographs will be printed in English, Gujarati and Marathi and made available for such of the visitors as are not satisfied with the information given in the labels.

Museums are meant for the public and the staff is ever ready to co-operate with schools and colleges and give all facilities for study and research. We hope these new galleries will be an added attraction to these institutions and they are invited to make the full use of the rare exhibits that are displayed for the first time in Bombay.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD

Head Office:--KOTTAYAM.

FIXED DEPOSITS

	per annum
6 Months	4-1/2 p.c.
12 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
24 Months	6-1/2 p.c.

Special rate for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above for two or more years.

Cheques and Drafts on any station in India accepted by us at par, and repayment of maturity of deposit, at par.

Enquiries regarding our Popular 3 years' Cash Certificates are solicited.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18. P. O. KATRI SARAI
(Gaya).

Education For World Citizenship

(By IAN KEITH MACKAY)

Man, who incessantly strives to overcome disease, passively accepts war as a centuries old incurable plague. Is not that all the more reason why this generation should begin to innoculate mankind against the ravages of internecine strife which has scourged the human race throughout its march from barbarism to enlightenment?

The prevention of small-pox was understood long before vaccination became universal, but years of education and propaganda were necessary before its advantages were accepted. To-day inoculation is universal, and if small-pox could be conquered by education, why not use the same method to combat war? As we inoculate our limbs against the one, so must we inoculate our minds against the other, thus engendering an inherent resistance against war or talk of war.

The Nursery

Why not demilitarize the nursery? War toys turn the nursery into a recruiting ground, and should have no place in our homes. An educated public would soon force the mandufacturers to make playthings that would train children to think in terms of construction and not destruction; that would exemplify man's inventionst for the betterment of humanity, not for the assassination.

Education In The Schools

When all the treaties and pacts have been inscribed on parchment, the final decision rests with the masses. It is apparent then that the correct education of our children is a duty of paramount importance. But, instruction is not necessarily education. It is not sufficient to say that war is wrong. We must go further and see that child education is along co-operative and instructive lines. This will necessitate readjustments, and we must urge upon our educationalists the necessity for a complete revision of those school history books written from a purely nationalistic angle and dealing in half truths. We should encourage our children to look beyond the province or nation, and regard themselves as part of a co-operative entity. By all means teach the children love of country, but let that teaching rest on firmer ground than distrust of other countries. Nationalist text books tend to create distrust and instil in the minds of the young a heritage of hate or scorn for the customs and culture of other lands. Let us, rather, work for the establishment of international correspondence groups in various countries, official encouragements for the children to produce peace plays, together with exhibitions of pictures and films depicting various civilizations and peoples. In short let us so educate the young, that in later years they may take their place as citizens in a world commonwealth of nations. As we emulate the child, so shall we either repeat the tragedy of yesterday or open up the vista of a glorious to-morrow

School Military Training

Our peace training must be continued in the colleges where, at present, we find our students exposed to destructive influences which tend to poison their minds with a war psychology instead of a peace psychology—fear and suspicion instead of friendship and goodwill. Those military propagandists, whose chosen calling is human destruction, should have no place in the college curriculum, for they debauch the minds of our students by teaching the art of killing and maiming their fellows. We must work for the abolition of school military training. Surely it is a crime to teach the latest methods of killing fellow students in other lands? Their problem is how to 'live' with them, not how to destroy them.

As an ex-student of a college which prides itself on its military training, the writer urgently desires that the next generation shall receive its education free from all such influence.

When we have removed from the minds of the students the idea that a nation's strength depends on its armed forces, we shall have accomplished more for peace than all the statesmen congregated at Geneva.

The League And Security

A cynic once described the League of Nations as a letter box in which the aggrieved placed their complaints and the accused disregarded them. That may be true, inasmuch as individual statesmen are concerned with the selfish interests of their particular country, being quite unprepared to make any sacrifices for the world as a whole. The League can only accomplish what the states desire to accomplish. That and no more.

Let us examine the weak links in the League machinery, so that we may better prescribe a remedy.

Many of the absurdities must be eradicated, and a change of heart is necessary, if the League is to attain its destiny. There is no chance of universal disarmament while the delegates discuss war, and not peace. To-day, Peace and Disarmament Conferences do not even discuss peace or disarmament. Instead they debate the calibre of guns, global tonnages, and limitation by categories. The League requires a new agenda paper, for to discuss security in terms of armament is futile. A Nation's security must be based on renunciation of armaments and repudiation of war. At present we have, not a League of Nations, but a number of suspicious states, strongly nationalist, all believing that peace can best be maintained by building armaments superior to those of their neighbours. Thus, one nation's security based on preparedness must mean insecurity for others, and any combination for military purposes means ultimate insecurity for the world. So, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that there can never be collective security without total disarmament. To quote Colonel Lindbergh, "The only security rests in intelligence, understanding, and justice"

Economic Factor

It is easier to abolish war than its causes, for the underlying causes of conflict have varied through the ages. The crusaders fought for religion; more recently a continent fought to retain slavery. To-day, warfare's germ lies in the supply and distribution of raw materials; so disarmament is really hindered to a great extent, by economic problems. The desire for world peace must be based on a constructive world economic policy that will not make international markets national in their control, nor give exclusive control of raw materials to any particular nation or nations. Modern civic morality opposes the cornering of foodstuffs, and we must build an international morality that will condemn the monopolising of raw materials and markets. The solution thus indicated should not prove impossible for, although we live in an age of intense economic nationalism, the world is, in spite of it all, becoming more and more economically inter-dependent.

We have seen nations united against an aggressor. Let them unite and remove the cause of that aggression. Organise a world economic conference, and pool knowledge and resources for the benefit of humanity. Such a conference should deal with the economic claims and grievances of nations, and the revision of unjust peace treaties, which if not examined in the light of reason, will assuredly lead to future conflicts. The stabilization of currency and the removal of those barriers which strangle world trade should also be on the agenda. Stabilization of currency should not be made in the interests of this or that bloc, but should represent a genuine attempt to bring the world's currencies into a logical alignment. The International Labour Office could assist in the levelling up of wages. A further step would be the abolition of export bounties, for which the home producer pays, devaluation, currency manipulation and other dishonest methods of "planning" which, when put into effect, demoralize the foreign markets, causing unrest, culminating trade wars, and ultimately armed wars.

These steps would bring about the rejuvenation of the League, for the nations would, if the economic conference met success, automatically surrender greater powers to the League. This would be but a preliminary step towards the time when a Federation of Nations would have an Executive, some form of International parliament, and an effective international court of justice. Problems which, in the past, set nations warring with nations, will be referred to a World Government. World Citizenship will become a reality and the rights of all citizens will be guaranteed under a Universal Constitution. All this is possible if the nations would attend such a conference, determined to place all the cards on the table and bring about a new era in human relationships.

It is easier to abolish war than its causes, but action along these lines would create a frame of mind receptive to social and international co-operation, and prove to be a mile-stone along the Road to Peace.

Mass Organization For Peace

Except in a few backward countries, it is agreed that all governmental authority emanates from the people, so that, if the citizens of the various countries demand action along the lines of the preceding paragraphs, nothing can prevent its fulfilment.

Really, the question is a personal one. Even if we, as individuals, cannot change society, we can at least influence it by our example. As individuals we must carry our ideals into every day life, and live them.

The League of Nations was drawn up by treaty, but unless that treaty is backed by the convictions of the people it accomplishes nothing. What is really required is a League of the World's Millions, determined to break with war. We, as individuals, do not want war, but a war psychology has permeated the Council Chambers of the Nations, and it may be necessary to remove the old diplomats with their mystic formulas of parity and tonnages. In a by-gone age, the Old Men were the transmitters of tribal wisdom and, although education has swept away many shibboleths, our 20th century Old Men still thunder the dogmas of the past and, in an effort to justify age-old traditions, send youth to the shambles. We must end the rule of these Old Men with their philosophy of the inevitability of war, and progress in this direction must be made by direct education of the masses.

Let us mobilize our forces for peace, for we citizens of the world have most to fear from the war machine which makes us but pawns of international racketeers. We must realize that all wars are prosecuted at the expense of the masses for the doubtful benefit of a few, and act accordingly. Let us keep military display from national and municipal pageants. Let us exert pressure on our representatives for the prompt enforcement of embargoes on munitions and credits to belligerents, together with a strong determination to keep our own country neutral in the event of foreign wars.

An organised public opinion can force these measures through, just as it can also prevent war. If the leaders know that men and women would refuse co-operation in the event of war, would use their collective strength to expose the futility of it all, would fight through their representatives the granting of war credits, any government would think twice before plunging a country into the holocaust of war.

We must ever be on our guard, and refuse to be misled by vague platitudes such as The Flag, National Honour at Stake and such empty abstractions. Nor must we be inveigled into participating in a war for "Collective Security", a "League War", or a "War Against Oppression." We must remember that Capitalism and Imperialism do not fight for Democracy or the right of minorities, but for their own capitalistic and imperialistic interests. Expose the empty platitudes which were used to persuade people to participate in the last four years of mass murder. Remember? It was a war to make the world safe for democracy, a war to end war, and yet the same powers are now feverishly preparing for the next. Victorious powers of 1918 cling to the territories and markets which they won by the sword, while other nations threaten to drown the world in blood in a new imperialistic war in order to extend 'their' territories and 'their' markets.

We must serve notice that we shall have no part in this insane business. The Ethiopian massacres have proved that imperialistic interests the world over are stronger than any collective peace pact in their crazy social and economic system.

To-day Civilization is rousing itself from a torpor and Humanity is stirring to face a new day when voices shall be raised against war mongers and racketeers. If our politicians and leaders will not take heed of the murmurings of Humanity, power must be taken from them. Thus only will the people rule both in theory and in practice; for Socialism and International Co-operation can recognise no frontier.

The clarion call must be for EDUCATION. . . in the schools, in the press, and on the air . . then as surely as the sun rises in the East, there will be born a new generation that will place Humanity before Patriotism, that will count it a greater thing to cure men by building universities than to kill them by building battleships, a generation that will demand, may enforce, Universal Disarmament, the last, highest, and grandest of man's achievements.

Pottery As A Cottage Industry

INDIA LIKE JAPAN MAY MAKE IT A PAYING INDUSTRY, IF THE STATE AND INDUSTRIALISTS COMBINE TO GIVE IT A FILLIP

(By R. V. LAKSHMI RATAN SENIOR)

Pottery was once a flourishing village craft almost as important as hand-weaving for giving village artisans a lucrative occupation. Almost all villages in India have potters still making pottery for domestic purposes to meet the demand of such people as are too poor to go in for other wares. The village potter obtained his raw materials (clay, sand, etc.), and fuel from places situated near his own village, and he served the needs of his own and adjacent villages. He was remunerated, in the old village organisation, by a share in the produce. A good number of potters have, however, had to leave their profession in recent years for want of adequate demand for their wares. The number of pottery wheels in villages have been progressively declining.

A Paying Industry In Japan

Modern Japan has, for her local consumption and export trade, developed the manufacture of a good many items of miscellaneous goods in small-scale workshops. Pottery is one of such items, and is a paying cottage industry. According to the figures compiled by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the basis of the statistics for 1931, it is stated that 70.6 per cent. of the total production of potteries in Japan were produced from the small-scale pottery establishments, each of them having not more than 15 workers. Pottery in Japan is a specialised handicraft in which each process is carried on by persons who have attained considerable skill in that particular process. Pottery Research Stations have been established by the Government of Japan to render every assistance to the potter to develop his industry on modern lines.

There was a time when cooking utensils and storage receptacles consisted mostly of earthenware. But now, metalware, glassware, empty tins, empty bottles, etc., have been and are taking the place of potters' products. I think doctors and scientists would recommend the use of earthenware products for cooking, eating and other domestic purposes in preference to metalware. Not only would they recommend this, medical opinion, I think, is positive about the damage to health likely to be caused by a prolonged use of utensils made of or coated with metals. There is everything to be gained by securing the authoritative scientific opinion of leading doctors on this subject. It should be given wide publicity, and intense propaganda should be carried on in the country to induce people to act on it. Congress and other organisations and Government Health Departments could help materially in this campaign. All talk about the starting of cottage industries to give subsidiary occupations to people living in villages will result in nothing tangible, unless and until the high class people and leaders of fashion themselves set the example by using the products of such industries from day to day.

The Village Potter

The village potters are making common pottery in their old type pottery wheels. Men and women, boys and girls, of a potter's family take not only in making pottery goods but also in selling them loose without packing. They do not generally incur any expense for packing, transport, and selling. Common pottery goods are not generally purchased and sold by dealers and middlemen as they are fragile and troublesome to handle. If there is a prospect of our taking, as in former times, to the use of earthenware for cooking, eating and storage purposes, arrangements have to be made to give training to village potters in the use of modern pottery wheels and improved appliances and in making high class pottery goods.

With regard to the making of high class pottery goods by the village potters in localities possessing suitable raw materials and facilities, they are not likely to have the technical knowledge, funds and other facilities to instal and run the plants and equipments needed for conducting analysis, and other tests and for the preparation and mixing of different kinds of clay and other materials, and to construct modern kilns and burn in them high class ware at high temperatures.

The village potters may run their business in their cottages in making high class pottery goods, if an outside establishment supplies them with prepared raw materials and burn their products in modern kilns at high temperatures. The question of establishing Ceramic Service Stations for the supply of raw materials to village potters and for burning their products should be carefully examined with regard to the workability and the practicability of the scheme.

Raw Materials

The following are the chief raw materials used in the Ceramic Industry:—

(a) Clays of different plasticity, composition, textures and colours,
(b) Pipe clay, white or grey,
(c) Kaolin or china clay,
(d) Refractory materials, such as fireclay, potstone, magnesite, etc.,
(e) Felspar or cornish stone,
(f) Flints, quartz, Silica, etc.,
(g) Glazing materials,
(h) Colouring materials,
(i) Gypsum for moulds.

Information concerning raw materials, with samples, and the exact localities from which they could be had, may, in the first instance, be obtained from:—

(a) The village potters.
(b) Nama-katti makers (nama-katti is used as marks by Vaishnavites).
(c) Contractors and Executive Officers and subordinates of the Government Departments, District Boards and Railways.
(d) Exhibits in the Museums.
(e) Publications of the Geological Survey of India.
(f) District Gazetteers.

The information and samples obtained through the sources indicated above, will only serve as a very rough guide. A good deal of prospecting, boring, trenching and other investigations should be carried on by qualified and experienced geologists, ceramic technologist, chemists and other technical men to find out the quality and quantity of raw materials available and for what use they can be put in the development of pottery as a cottage industry.

Sample of potter's wheel, jigger, jolley, press, lathe and other appliances worked by manual power should be got down from different parts of India and also from foreign countries with a view to find out, by actual working, their suitability for adoption and to make such appliances as are suitable in the workshops situated in the different parts of this country.

Different types of kilns suitable for burning different products with such fuel as coal, wood, electricity, gas and mineral oil and with such vegetable materials as husks, saw-dust, grass, straw, etc. are used in this industry. The services of qualified and experienced men specialised in this branch of industry should be sought to study the local conditions and to design and construct kilns, furnaces and the like suitable for the economic use of the fuel available in the locality and suitable for the products to be fired.

Experimental Pottery Station

An experimental pottery Station may have to be established to work the scheme with a view to find out if it would advance the well-being of a great mass of people and the economic position of villages, develop the natural resources of the country by utilising such of the raw materials as are available in the neighbourhood of the villages and offer a suitable subsidiary occupation to the villagers.

The Capital and other expenses of the Experimental Station during the development period will be about Rs. 30,000 fixed provisionally for the purpose of discussion, and they will be as under:—

	Rs.
Sheds, Kilns, Machinery etc.	15,000
Laboratory fittings, fixtures, tools, etc.	4,000
Provision for power, raw materials, fuels, chemicals, glazing and colouring materials, stores, etc.	8,000
Experts' fee and their out-of-pocket expenses	3,000
	Rs. 30,000

The above is only provisional and is subject to alteration by the Kiln, Ceramic, Chemical and other specialists who must be engaged to inspect the raw material deposits, test the raw materials, make sample wares, and give plans, detailed working drawings, specification of materials for the kiln, machinery, factory, etc. and generally to direct and supervise the construction and the working of the Experimental Station during the development period.

The area of the land required for the location of the Experimental Station will be about two acres, but it would be advisable to secure a larger area of land, if available, so to provide for the extensions, quarters, school, gardens, etc., of the factory.

The monthly establishment and labour charges will be Rs. 400 as under:—

	per mensem.
Ceramic Superintendent.	Rs. 75
One Chemist	Rs. 50
Four workmen at Rs. 25 each	Rs. 100
Five workmen at Rs. 15 each	Rs. 75
Provision for extra daily labourers	Rs. 100
	Rs. 400

The Experimental Pottery Station should make a start with the manufacture of cooking, eating and other domestic utensils in torracotta, porcelain and stoneware qualities and then proceed to make toys, figures, art pottery, etc.

Though some revenue could be expected by the sale of the pottery products made at the Experimental Station, it is not expected that the revenue would cover up the monthly establishment and labour charges, and a provision should therefore be made for a loss of Rs. 2,000 per annum for a period of five years.

The factory being an Experimental one, profits cannot be expected, but it is hoped that the same could be made self-supporting in the course of about five years, after which a return could be expected. It is suggested that any profit earned should be utilised in extending the usefulness of the Experimental Station.

Training In Ceramic Technology

If the result of the working of the Experimental Pottery Station is satisfactory, it may be found necessary to make suitable arrangements to give Chemical and Engineering graduates theoretical and practical training in Ceramic Technology so as to establish and run Ceramic Service Station and Pottery Schools.

The Benares Hindu University has a Ceramic Department giving theoretical and practical training in Pottery Industry. An enquiry should be made if there are other Institutions in India giving training in Pottery. The question of the possibility of opening a Ceramic Department in the existing Technological Colleges and Universities may also be examined.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

Dr. B. N. DESAI L. M. & S.

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST, (Vadifalia, SURAT)

CURES HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION

Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

Indian Art On Parade

Rare Exhibition Of Paintings, Miniatures, Textiles And Manuscripts In London

(From Our London Correspondent)

Professor R. A. Dara, formerly teacher of India's ruling princes at the Chiefs College, Lahore, is the fortunate owner of a world-famous collection of India's unique and priceless pieces of Oriental Art. The collection was really started as early as in 1820 by his grandfather who was a commander in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab. Professor Dara's father was a Magistrate for over thirty years under the British administration and was a great connoiseur of art. He added considerably to the collection of his father, the commander of the army.

Professor Dara has now spent over twenty years in research work on Indian art and culture. The wealthy middle-aged bachelor has now been in Europe for seventeen years and has spent a fortune to add rare and unique objects to the ancestral collection which has hardly any counterpart in the world. The professor is a recognised authority on Indian and Persian art and is often approached by experts and scholars to give his opinion on controversial points on works of art. The album of Indian drawings sold under a hammer not long ago in London for a sum of £10,500 became a subject of lawsuit here because doubts arose as to its authenticity and the prosecution and the defence were both anxious to secure Professor Dara as a technical witness to support their case, knowing fully well that the opinion of such an eminent authority will greatly influence the judgment of the court.

Unique Exhibition Of Textiles

In 1928 Her Majesty Queen Mary visited Professor Dara's exhibition and was very favourably impressed with the high qualities of the masterpieces of art in his collection. In the same year he was invited by the Oxford University to attend the 17th International Congress of Orientalists. To the International Exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House towards the close of 1930 he lent some paintings and textiles from his own collection and was a member of the Congress of Persian Art. At the same time he organised at Galleries Arts Orientaux, 117 Regent Street, London, W. 1. An exhibition of Indian and Persian Art of which the painting section, according to several critics, was in many respects better than the one at the International Exhibition. Towards the middle of the year Sir Thomas Lenard, on behalf of the Royal Empire Society, invited Prof. Dara to lecture on Indian art and culture at Bristol. The lecture was highly appreciated by the public and was favourably commented upon by the English press. Near the end of the year 1931 he was invited by Lord Lytton to his country seat, Knebworth, to exhibit some choice specimens of Indian paintings from his collection and to speak on Indian art. In 1932 he organised an exhibition of Textiles from the earliest excavated in Egypt upto the 18th Century. It was a most unique exhibition of its kind showing the development of the art of weaving, printing and painting material by hand. In 1934 at the request of the Buddhist Congress in London, Professor Dara organised an exhibition of ancient Buddhist art from India, Burma, Ceylon, Tibet, China and Japan and showed the inter-relation of art in these countries. In this section he has gathered a rich harvest of archaeological material which few museums in the world can show. The exhibition was favourably reviewed by the "Times", the "Studio" the "Apollo" and a number of other papers.

Rare Coins And Manuscripts

In 1936 the Royal Society of Art invited Professor Dara to exhibit Indian paintings from his collection under the chairmanship of the Marques of Zetland, who proposing the vote of thanks said "we are indebted to Professor Dara who has been so kind as to entrust to you for your pleasure this afternoon valuable collection of charming examples of Indian art." In 1937 he had an exhibition of Far Eastern coins. Although his coin collection does not go back further than five years yet he has succeeded in collecting over 8,000 specimen without any duplicates from the earliest times upto now in gold, silver, and copper. There are many rare specimen in his collection which even Museums that have been established over 100 years have not been able to acquire. He had another exhibition this time of European and Oriental ivorys going as far back as Graco-Egyptic, Roman, Byzantine, medieval and later European work which was exhibited side by side with some of the finest Chinese, Indian Sinhalese and Japanese pices. At the time of the coronation in May last, Professor Dara arranged an exhibition of Oriental manuscripts, paintings and textiles which was highly appreciated by the Diplomatic Corp and distinguished visitors to London from all parts of the globe.

Ancient Oriental Art

Professor Dara told me that his object in arranging these exhibitions from time to time in London is not monetary but educational, intellectual and cultural. He recently arranged another exhibition of ancient Indian, Persian, Arabic and Turkish art at the Galleries Arts Orientaux in Regent Street. There were hundreds of objects of outstanding first rate importance but I regret that I can only give you a bird's eye view of the whole show. A stone figure of a woman of third century B. C. of Himyaritic destiny took a prominent place in this exhibition. It was a very rare and unique specimen showing the influence of Sumerian art on South Arabia. Then there was a very finely modelled head of a woman from Siam in Red Sand stone. The third piece that drew special attention in this exhibition is a portrait sculpture of a Nepalace King sitting cross-legged legs with his hands resting on his legs. Sakiya Muni—a stone carving in black granite from Buddha Gaya near the Uruvela forest where Buddha attained wisdom. He is represented seated in a witness attitude on the lion throne beneath the branches of the Budhi tree that overhangs the 'nimbus' and on the cloth hanging down in front of the throne there is an inscription in Sanskrit in three lines. This sculpture was acquired by Professor Dara from Sir C. Cotton C. I. E. There are, of course, dozens of other sculptures and bronzes which are equally good but I am forced to overlook them for lack of space. The Babylonian and Assajrian cylinder sealed and clay tablets are the rarest and choicest specimen of their kind. Then we come across the manuscripts written on palm leaf parchment, paper, and on semi-precious stones like Jade, Cormillian, Agate and Blood stone. Professor Dara showed me Persian miniatures beginning from the 13th century and following up in chronological order and coming right upto the end of the 18th century.

On the Indian side, Professor Dara showed in the exhibition Jain, early Rajput, Moghul, Deccani, Marathi, Pharri and Sikh paintings of the school of Lahore under the rule of the Maharajah Ranjit Singh. Among the Turkish paintings the portrait of Mahmud the IV, the Sultan of Turkey, is of outstanding importance for its delicacy of line, beauty of design and harmony of colours. I saw some gold and silver brocades and Dacca muslins, made for the Moghul Emperors, swords and daggers with hilts inlaid with precious stones and blades worked with gold Damacene that once adorned the waists of the emperors and their courtiers and were plundered by the soldiers of fortune and brought over to Europe, which have now been acquired by our countryman at a considerable cost of money and time to take back to his motherland.

It is really a treat to be invited to such an educative exhibition. Every object has an aesthetic or historical importance. Here you can pick what you like and be sure of finding something of the highest artistic quality.

Incidentally before I left the exhibition I came across a "rare" collection. Professor Dara has bought a number of caskets containing Farewell Memorials presented to some of our former Governors, by the loyal Indians before these satraps left Indian shores.

"Hyderabad Is The Heart Of India"

The following are extracts from the Convocation address delivered recently by Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan:-

Hyderabad occupies a most important place in the cultural the social and the political history of India more especially in relation to the Andhra people. Until the fickle fortune of history brought about the separation, the Ceded Districts and the Northern Circars were a part of this Dominion, and if they had continued to be still a part. Hyderabad would have been almost completely and at any rate in majestic predominance an Andhra State. Even to-day Telingana forms a major portion of the Dominion and the Andhras the majority of the citizens owing devoted and loyal allegiance to His Exalted Highness. The sources of the Andhra history are now within your frontiers. Warangal was the capital of Kakatiya dynasty and it was the watershed from which three streams of history have flown, the great Empire of Vijianagar, the Reddy Kingdom of Kondivedu and Rajahmundry, and the Valema States. In literary history Warangal remains immortal as the scene of the great poet Pothanna's translation of the Bhagwat Purana.

HYDERABAD'S PREMIER POSITION.

Hyderabad has justified its pride of premier position by the progress it has achieved. It is not a mere imitation of the British Raj or other Western models. It is a Swadeshi product—constitutional Khaddar if you like, woven by Indian hands, fashioned by Indian History and Indian genius, and shot with the colours and glory of Hindu-Muslim cooperation and fraternity. It is a racy product rooted in our soil and deriving its sustenance from that Hindu-Muslim Unity conceived and promoted by Moghul Emperors, like Akbar the Great. The history of Hyderabad is one in which Hindus and Muslims could take equal pride. Hindus have occupied very high places in the administration of the Dominion, both Civil and Military. The armies that fought for its integrity were largely composed of Hindus and more especially, if I may be permitted to say it. Andhras and Reddies. Hindu temples have received full protection and patronage and it is general knowledge that some of the Nizams paid devotion to Hindu Sanyasis as to their own holy men.

The Dominion occupies the heart of India. It is from certain points of view the heart of India something higher than a mere geographical centre. It has evolved a new civilisation, which might properly be called Dakkani civilisation, and in later years His Exalted Highness's Government have spent enormous amounts for the preservation of the glorious Buddhist vestiges and sovereign triumphs of art, which are the wonder of the world,—Ajanta and Ellora, rock-cut temples decorated with the most delicately drawn frescoes inside, the rock-cutting typifying the strength of giants and the engineering skill of super-

The Custodian Of Moghul Tradition Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

H. E. H. The Nizam.

men and the frescoes the infinite and delicate grace of the Divine feminine in human civilisation.

In tracing the lineaments of this Dakkani civilization, symbolic of what the heart of India would have achieved had it not suffered arrest and diversion, I may be permitted to mention the special affinities between the Muslims and the Andhras. Architecture and Art took a synthetic turn and even religion did not escape this process of this higher synthesis. Pothuluri Veerabrahman, who caught the Islamic spirit of Monotheism and its social democracy, fiercely denounced caste among the Hindus—"What caste shall I describe myself as belonging to to these worldly men and fools? My caste is co-extensive with Universe". The Mahal at Chandragiri situated about 40 miles from my native place of Chittoor, reveals the influence of Muhammadan architecture. I am told that the corridor of Ibrahim II's tomb at Bijapur is essentially Hindu in style.

Addanki Gangadhara Kavi dedicated his "Tapati Samvarana Upa kyanam" to Ibrahim Kutubshah of Golconda and, in his description of the Court of Ibrahim, he refers not merely to the ambassadors of the Gajapathi and Narapathi Monarchs, but to the poets versed in the eight languages and to the pandits who were authorities in the Vedas, Sastras and Puranas. Ibrahim becomes in Telugu "Mulk Ibha Ram" and he is described as being very fond listening to the Epics and Legends of Hindu India. It is of peculiar interest to note that the first poem written in pure Telugu without any admixture of Sanskrit or derivatices from Sanskrit namely "Yayati Charitra" is dedicated by its author Ponniganti Telganna to Amir Khan, an officer of Ibrahim Kutubshah Malla Reddy, the famous poet and author of "Shad Chakravarthi Charitra", described himself as having visited the Court of Ibrahim Mulk by invitation, and in a laudatory verse compares him to the moon at which the dogs keep barking, meaning rival poets and kings, a verse the spirit of which is more commendable than its poetry.

Akkanna and Madanna are famous names in Dakkani history. They were the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief respectively of Tana Shah, the last of the Golconda Sultans. Akkanna's three nephews occupied responsible posts in the Golconda State. One of them was Gopanna, the immortal Ramdas of Bhadrachellam fame. Even to-day visitors to Golconda are shown a particular room in the Fort as having been the scene of the imprisonment of Ramdas for having embezzled State moneys in order to beautify the temple at Bhadrachellam and decorate the holy images with costly jewellery. The legend has it that Rama and Lakshmana appeared before Tana Shah in the guise of the messengers of Ramdas and paid him the moneys due and that Tana Shah, realising afterwards the Divinities in human form that had appeared before him, blessed his good fortune and praised the Almighty in ecstatic joy for the great favour shown to him—an instance of how closely Hindus and Muslims began to blend into one spiritual shape. And Tana Shah's name has passed into the large receptive catalogue of Hindu veneration.

To have become in ever increasing measure the confluence or Holy Sangam of Hindu-Muslim civilization must serve as an inspiration for greater achievements in the future and I have no doubt that the present policy of His Exalted Highness and his Government under the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari is steadily and broadmindedly marching towards that unity of the dissevered soul of India, which is our goal.

It is now, as I said before, almost exactly 30 years since I first visited Hyderabad as the guest of Mr. Hydari. Impressive as Hyderabad then was, it has beaten the most optimistic anticipations of progress by the achievement of the succeeding years. To-day from every point of view, Hyderabad is in the van of substantial moral and material progress in India and may be regarded as one of its Flag-bearing States. But the increasing association of the people with the Government must be pursued steadily and the people also, whatever their creed and mother-tongue, whether Andhras or Mahrattas or Muslims, should take a patriotic pride in the Dominion and see to it that its integrity and historic personality are maintained and promoted. I would want the people of this Dominion bound in mutual love and in common loyalty to His Exalted Highness to promote the economic prosperity and the cultural advancement of the State and to become, in finer measure than now, a voice in their own right, which will carry its message of hope to All-India and evoke echoes of admiration from the world outside.

CUSTODIAN OF MOGHUL TRADITION

The Dominion has a great mission to fulfil in justice to its own history as well as the future of India. It is the custodian of the Moghul tradition of Hindu-Muslim Unity and their partnership in the secular field of citizenship. The greatest safeguard of a constitution is not its form, but the identity of interest between the rulers and the ruled and their devotion to the good of the State and its progress and strength, for a progress which does not increase the strength of the race is no progress but a disease leading to decay and degeneration. The mirror of Hyderabad must reflect the light of Akbar the Great all over India.

Already through the Archaeological Department the Dominion has done sublime service to ancient Art and Sculpture and has acquired an international status as a guardian of Indian culture.

I expect Hyderabad to be a firm promoter of University education in all its Departments. It is to me as to all Educationists a matter of the deepest gratification that the Osmania University, which has struck an independent line of its own and has added a new note of impressive grandeur to our system of University education, has been a success, in which not merely Hyderabad but the entire country could take legitimate pride. As an Andhra, I may be permitted to rejoice specially in the fact ha its location bears a Telugu name "Adhika Metta" meaning the supreme height, whilst the capital of the Dominion itself is in the Telingana; and we Andhras are proud that we are the location for all the metropolitan activities of this great Dominion.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes. "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SLEEP IN PEACE

Sleep in Peace, by Phyllis Bentley Gollancz Price: 8/6.

Sleep in Peace is Miss Bentley's new novel. In it her purpose is to review the transition from the Victorian England to the "confused revolts and uncertain loyalties of to-day," and her sympathies are with Socialism; and it is from the Socialist point of view, though rather mild and cold, that she depicts this panorama.

It is a Montague-Epaulette sort of relationship between two families in Yorkshire which supplies Miss Bentley with her material. The Hinchliffes and the Armisteads are two families related to each other, and joined together in textile business. But the old Armistead and the old Hinchliffe do not get on well together, the former being a bourgeois, the latter just a petty-bourgeois. Thus, socially, politically, and morally their attitudes to life are quite different. A suspicion on the part on Hinchliffe that Armistead is speculating, results in their partnership being dissolved, and they set up separate businesses, though by force of circumstance they are forced to carry them on in the same building, the Blackshaw Mills. The hatred which the parents bear towards each other exists between the children of the two families also, until Laura, the youngest Armistead makes friends with Grace the Hinchliffe girl. This eventually results in the unhappy marriage between Gwen Armistead and Frederick Armistead, the younger son of Hinchliffe whose elder son. Edward. was killed in the War.

After great struggle Laura, who is the heroine, becomes a successful commercial artist; Frederick, who has virtually separated from his wife, goes to London and becomes the editor of a Left-wing paper; Grace becomes the Principal of a women's college; and Ludo Armistead joins a religious brotherhood. Old Hinchliffe dies, and leaves his fortune to his grand children, Geoffrey and Madeline, in the form of Blackshaw Mill shares—the two families had been joined in the old business again. Geoffrey grows up to be a Fascist and is, therefore hated by Laura and by Madeline who becomes a Communist. On her majority when the shares are handed over to Madeline she tears them away because she does not believe in inheritance and all that, and thus shocks her brother Geoffrey who wanted to buy them from her. Madeline also becomes an artist and goes to London to live with her father, and contemplates marriage with a young communist, Kay Byram who is Edward Hinchliffe's illegimate son by a working girl. And with Laura reviewing the whole age the novel comes to an end.

The story is much longer and more complicated than what I have shown it to be. Miss Bentley has obviously the story teller's gift. But the novel as a whole is frigid, cold, and by no means can be termed an important novel, though it is very readable. The characters suffer by just being 'types' and do not come to life. The structure of the novel is loose, it being the history of almost three generations. And though Miss Bentley has a 'purpose' she seems to have no enthusiasm. And the purpose and the inspiration do not become one which is essential for all good art. As regards the novel as a whole Miss Bentley's own words would depict it better: "No, Don't try to flatter me, Frederick," said Laura firmly. "My work has its use—its good in its way, as Madeline said. But its not a very high way. I have the seeing eye all right, but I can't form what I see into high art."

For 'high art' we need something else. The novel must depict life as a whole, which Sleep in Peace does not do. "The man in the novel", said D. H. Lawrence, "must be 'quick'. And this means one thing, among a host of unknown meaning: it means he must have a quick relatedness to all the other things in the novel: snow, bed-bugs, sunshine, the phallus, trains, silk-hats, cats, sorrow, people, food diphtheria, fuchasias, stars, ideas, God, tooth-paste, lightning and toilet-paper. He must be in quick relation to all these things. What he says and does must be relative to them all." But nature does not figure in this novel at all, the people are all so dead, the ideas are just cold, and only a story is left us to console ourselves with. And even the story is so stark, un-human, though interesting, that we are left with just a dry taste in the mouth.

Allusions And References In Persian Literature

Allusions and References in Persian Literature by Zal Sheheriar Rustam Irani, B.A., S.T.C., Price 8 as. Selling Agents:—Haji Aga Shirazi & Son, Booksellers, Umerkhadi, Bombay, 9.

In this booklet the author has attempted to simplify the work of students by explaining the allusions and references that are constantly met with in books of Persian Literature. As a guide, the work will, no doubt, prove extremely useful. The explanation given by the author is, on the whole, correct and concise, but occasionally we find him tripping, particularly whilst interpreting references to ancient Iranian literature and religion. For instance, Mr. Irani states that before the birth of Zoroaster, the Persians worshipped the planet, "but he introduced fire as a means of worshipping God." Surely, the author should have known that the old traditional Mazdayasnan religion of Iran, was purely monotheistic, enjoining the worship of one god, and that Zoroaster merely reformed what was deformed. Again, he calls Dara (Darius) "the last lengendary King of the Kiyanian dynasty." On the top of it comes the fiction that whilst, during his fight with Alexander Dara was, on the one hand, suing for peace, on the other hand "he asked for help from the King of India." That King is, of course, nameless. In writing a book for students one ought to be more careful before propagating such myths. We hope the author will take good care to verify all his explanations concerning the allusions to Iranian names and episodes.

We would also suggest amplification in several cases. For instance, the author explains allusions to Khizr's quest of the water of life and to his stipulation that Moses should not question him concerning his action during a journey. The main fact that Khizr was regarded as a water saint not only in Persia, but also in Syria and India, is not brought out. A reference to 'Khwaja Saheb Ka dalya,' establishing the faith of the followers of Islam in India in this saint, till this day, would have been helpful. Similarly, in regard to 'Zal' and 'Dastan,' the author's explanation might have been more illuminating, Dastan, says the author, "was the name of 'Zal,' the father of Rustom and under "Zal," he says "Zal was so-called because he had white hair like an old person." There is nothing the explain that the appellation "Dastan," meaning "trick," was given to the infant owing to that freak of nature and that in Persian Literature, the word "Zal" is also used to signify the old woman, the world. It would have helped the student if by way of illustration the author had quoted the verse; Who told you that this old woman (Zal) has renounced her wiles (dastan)? Had such illustrations been given in many places, they would have given a charm and added to the value of the book. However, such as it is, it serves a distinctly useful purpose and will, we trust, be widely availed of.

R. P. M.

Tridosa In Ayurved

THE PRINCIPLE OF TRIDOSA IN AYURVED:—By Kaviraj Dhirendra Nath Ray, M.Sc., Kavishekhara, Professor, Shyamdas Vaidya Shastra Pitha, Calcutta. Published by S. C. Bannerjee at 51, Chittaranjan Avenue South, Calcutta. Price Rs. 6 (and 8s. 6d.) in English with Sanskrit original Texts.

In the year 1932, the University of Madras issued a notification declaring a prize called the "Sir J. C. Bose Prize," to be awarded to the writer of the best monograph on "A Critical Study of Hindu Medicine" open to competitors from all parts of India. Kaviraj Dhirendra Nath Ray selected "The Principle of Tridosa in Ayurved" as his subject for the monograph and submitted it to the University in April 1933. And the Syndicate, on the recommendation of its special committee awarded the prize to Kaviraj Ray in 1936. That thesis is now published in a book-form with addition of much new matter and with copious original Sanskrit text.

The book is divided in two parts, the first 182 pages being in English and the second 162 pages being the Sanskrit original text. The book is clearly printed on good paper and is beautifully bound.

It is the author's claim that from time to time savants, both Indian and European, have studied the system of Hindu medicine from the point of view of its history, its anatomy and surgery, its gynaecology and midwifery, its chemistry and therapeutics; but none of them had studied Ayurved from the physiological point of view, leading to the study of the nature and functions of "Vayu, Pita and Kapha" or Tridosa. An intimate and correct knowledge of the theory of Tridosa is essential indispensable for the practice of Ayurved. For the successful treatment of disease according to any system of medicine a sound knowledge of the physiology and pathology is essential and it is knowledge of Tridosa or its con- the author's contention that the ception of physiology and pathology in terms of Ayurved is necessary for understanding the basic idea of this system of medicine. It may here be pertinently said that the new branches of Western systems of medicine, viz., bacteriology and serology, Biochemistry, radiology, including both X-ray therapy and radium treatment, and the more recent additions—vitaminnology and endocrinology have added newer thought-conceptions of the causation of disease and their treatment from different and sometimes apparently diametrically opposite approaches, and it is only fair to point out that the author is on sound ground when he demands that a thorough understanding of the basic idea of the theory of health and causation of disease according to Ayurved is absolutely essential and that, according to Ayurved, is the knowledge of "vayu", "pitta and "kapha" or Tridosa, which the author designates as the science of Ayurvedic physiology and pathology.

Kaviraj Ray has taken immense pains in presenting his view and the volume is one which ought to be read most carefully by all those who wish to understand what Ayurved stands for. Particularly in these days when the average allopath is tempted to put down everything that is not explained according to his way of thinking as unscientific. I would strongly suggest that it would be in his own interests if he would invest in the purchase of this book. It would more than repay both the cost and the trouble, by broad-

(Continued on Page 14)

LAW OF INSOLVENCY

Law of Insolvency in British India by N. B. Abuvala, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Dy. Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

It is said that in ancient times if a trader found himself unable to discharge his debts, he declared his condition in that regard to the public, by sitting in his shop, with the turban on his head, the wrong side round. This would be a public declaration by him of "suspension of payment;" whereupon the elders would meet together, take charge of his property and affairs, and distribute the assets rateably among his creditors, having due regard to the preferential claims of widows and charities. Different times bring different modes and now we have the Insolvency Acts, one for the presidency towns and another for the provinces. Mr. N. B. Abuvala is specially fitted to write on this subject, having had practical experience for many years in the administration of this branch of law in the city of Bombay. The present is the 'sixth edition' (pp. 435, Price Rs. 7. Publishers, Messrs. 'N. M. Tripathi and Co. Bombay). It contains the texts of the Presidency and the Provincial Towns Insolvency Acts, together with the Rules and Forms prescribed by the Bombay High Court under both the Acts. as amended upto January 1938. Short notes have been given on points in practice arising under the Bombay Insolvency Rules. The differences between the Presidency and the Provincial Acts are clearly set out. Important case law is cited. The notes are, critical, lucid and to the point—features that make the present edition, a welcome addition on the table of the busy practitioner and the law student.

N. H. P.

SCIENCE SUPPLIES RAW MATERIALS

Recent Discovereis By German Chemists

It is a common error to assume that the new German synthetic materials are only inferior substitutes and a temporary measure to tide Germany over her present foreign exchange difficulties. Certainly as the Cinderella of raw material producing nations, Germany is more than any other nation obliged to use her "Devisen" sparingly. Without doubt it has been this condition that has encouraged the recent increase in new discoveries in the field of synthetic materials. However this does not at all mean that these new materials are inferior or that they offer only a poor substitute. Quite the opposite; experience has proved that the majority of these new materials that have been developed from natural raw materials are not only equal, but have often been proved greatly superior. Also, a great proportion of the new materials are no discovery of the last few years, for scientists all over the world have experimented for many decades in searching for new, cheaper materials, and at a time when no one at all had thought of a possibility of a shortage of raw materials.

Celluloid

The oldest known synthetic material is celluloid, which was discovered in the middle of the 19th Century, and whose many and varied uses in the manufacture of combs, umbrella handles and the like are generally known. This artificial material consists of Cellulose-Nitrate, combined with another substance, which reduces the fibroid form of cellulose-nitrate into a plastic mass if it is dissolved in spirit of camphor. In this dissolved condition and at a temperature of 100 degrees celcius (boiling point) the soft mass can then be made into any shape desired. Cellulose or pulp is a product obtained from plant fibres and wood. Among the first artificial material obtained from cellulose is vulcanized fibre, the well-known material for making trunks. The production of this material involves the soaking, swelling, and compressing of strips of cellulose in a watery solution of chlorozinc. A proof that this product is no inferior substitute is found in the fact that volcanized fibre trunks hold their own in competition with leather ones. Possible advantages in buying a leather trunk are its greater degree of resistance and its appearance, but these advantages are counter-balanced by the fibre trunk being so light in weight and so reasonable in price

Artificial Resin

A whole series of synthetic materials have acetylene as their base. Acetylene is produced from calcium-carbide, a prime product of coal, which has been introduced chemically; for example, artificial shellac has been thus obtained, and it has proved itself especially adaptable for usage in the electrical industry. A particularly valuable synthetic material is the so-called "Artificial Horn", which has been given this name with reason, since it corresponds in its chemical composition to the animal horn substance. It is produced from the albumen in milk, cheese or casein. After mixing with formalin, the albumen content hardens to an insoluble and resistant synthetic material. Generally the artificial resins have received their first great technical importance after the two primary constituents of the material have succeeded in making a chemical and indissoluble combination of carbolic acid and formalin through warming.

The well-known German chemist, Adolf von Baeyer is the discoverer of this revolutionizing innovation in the field of artificial resin. In a similar way artificial resin can be brought in a few minutes to a degree of hardness by means of special pressure machines, corresponding approximately to amber, a process for which nature requires millions of years. With reason, artificial resin is called the material of a "thousand uses," which looked at from every angle are not only of equal value, but these substitute materials are in some respects actually better than natural ivory, natural horn, bone, tortoise shell, mother of pearl and similar natural products. They find an especially wide use in the production of household and cooking utensils, and have as compared to metal the advantages of being in different colours, rust-proof, and holding their shape better.

Also the so-called "hard-wood" (Hartholz) is a new working material that has been discovered as a result of experimentation with artificial resin. For its production beech veneer is used treated with artificial resin and they are united indissolubly with one another through pressure and heat. In this way the newly made "hard-wood" is so firmed and condensed that it not only surpasses all natural hardwoods in resistance, but also its strength is so great that the material can be used in making gear wheels and other similar machine parts requiring hard usage. This furnishes a new proof that one can no longer speak of a makeshift substitute material, but that the question is of an entirely new material that has surpassed the natural product formerly in use, or that is at least equally good.

"Urea Resins"

The "urea resins" have qualities of the same sort as those of "hard-wood". This similarity consists of the ability to be combined with formalin to make a resin of the same type. This 'urea resin' can be used in making "hard-paper" (Hartpapier) and "Hard Tissue" (Hartgeweben) by adding suitable fibres. "Hard-Tissue" is used similarly to "Hard-Wood" in making machine parts, especially axle bearings in delivery trucks. Compressed urea plays an important role in the domestic and foreign button industry. Out of many fields of application worthwhile substitutes are found for marble, precious woods, porcelain, and hard rubber, and furthermore these substitutes are certainly much cheaper.

Among the most important artificial material are counted also those that are called Vinyl Combinations in the language of chemistry. These Vinyl combinations change as soon as they are exposed to an influence of light or heat, and that means that they change from a gaseous into a fluid and then into a solid condition This product is also counted among the artificial resins because it shows no crystal texture The most important Vinyl combinations are Polystyrol and Polyvinylchlorid. These materials might also be called "spraying substances", and present on many scores valuable substitutes for iron brass, copper, lead pipes, as well as rubber, leather, and also as floor and wall lining material. That does not mean that these thin spraying materials render the above mentioned natural working materials superfluous, for they are only to be used where there is a lack of the more suitable natural products that had formerly been relied upon.

Synthetic Rubber

But by far the most important German artificial material is without a doubt synthetic rubber. The German artificial material is without a doubt synthetic rubber. The German synthetic rubber production presents to-day such an extensive and independent industry that it is already of value to give a detailed account of this important artificial product. Since the discovery of the automobile the use of rubber has naturally quickly mounted. Seventy-five per cent. of the world use of rubber to-day is needed by the automobile industry. In Germany, whose requirements amounted to around 65.000 metric tons of rubber in 1935, or about 6 to 7 per cent. of the world production, 60 per cent. of this share is used by the motor industry.

The home of natural rubber is South America. In the year 1830 the importance of the rubber tree was recognized and with the discovery a few years later of vulcanization by the American, Good Year, the manufacture of rubber articles began. Up to 1905 South America supplied the world rubber trade. Then slowly for the first time the monopolistic position of Brazil was broken. It was the Englishman, Wickham, who was successful in 1876 in smuggling 70,000 seeds of the rubber tree to India. After 35 years of growth the first rubber "crop" was "harvested" on British farms, amounting to 8000-9000 metric tons, or ten per cent. of the world requirement for that time. To-day natural rubber is exclusively an English, French and Dutch possession.

"Buna"

As long ago as the turn of the century, or at a time when lack of raw materials or foreign exchange had not been heard of, the chemists Harries, Matthews and Hoffman experimented with the synthesis of rubber and discovered the so-called Isopren as the mother substance of natural rubber. To give in detail an account of the complete chemical development of the German artificial rubber, "Buna" would take too long in this article. Coal, lime, water and air are the foundations from which "Buna" is produced The experimental proceedings with synthetic rubber however have not quite reached their aim, for it must be admitted that "Buna" is even to-day not quite equal to natural rubber in many respects. But then this new material actually surpasses the natural product in regard to firmness as far as oil and petrol are concerned. In addition, "Buna" is heat-proof and rubber proof to a greater degree. Its chief disadvantage as compared to natural rubber lies up to now in its not very wide possibility of being adapted since it cannot be mixed so well with additional materials such as are to be found in all finished rubber products.

Beauty that can Bear the Light

Her complexion is perfect, whether by daylight, gaslight or electric light, because the under skin is cleansed, nourished and revitalised and the upper skin rendered smooth, supple and healthy by the nightly use of Oatine Cream and the daily application of Oatine Snow.

These two are all you need for beauty.

CREAM for nightly massage

SNOW for daily protection

Oatine

GESTAPO: How Germany's Giant Secret Spying Machine Works

(The author of the following article which appears in the "Manchester Guardian" was for several months a political prisoner in Germany).

The case of Pastor Niemoller could not be hushed up; it aroused the attention of the whole world. But its peculiarities, the peculiarities of present-day procedure in the German courts of justice and remand prisons, are no incredible feature to those who have had experience of these courts and prisons; they are not even a peculiar feature, but a commonplace, accepted as the normal experience by the hundreds of thousands who have endured or are now enduring prison or camp confinement in Germany.

I will describe the course of this "political" life which is so completely hidden from the world. In almost all the important industrial works groups of workers who are not inclined slavishly to bow to dictated political dogmas which are a denial of their lifelong faith have got together in informal associations. For a long time they may meet informally and without touch with anyone outside their group. but the day comes when one of them gets into touch with a group belonging to one of the secret political organisations. The group of friends now become a "cell" of this organisation, and cautious steps are taken to discover whether a few other dependable members can be found in the works

After a few weeks progress will already have been made. There will be three or four cells, each of six to a dozen men, in the works. Each cell functions independently. Once a week the "comrades" meet at the flat of the member who acts as "cell leader." The cell leaders meet similarly; one of them is in touch with the controlling organisation. In each of the big cities there are a number of groups of this sort. Their leaders distribute the prohibited newspapers and other literature introduced from Switzerland or Czecho-Slovakia, printed or lithographed, usually primitive stuff. Newspapers and propaganda material pass from leaders to cells and thence among the workers generally.

SPREADING LEAFLETS

There are, of course, other methods of spreading material. In the morning thousands of workers stream along the Sachsendamm, in Berlin, on their way to work. A motor-cyclist will ride at top speed along the street and his side-car passenger will throw out bundles of leaflets. Everybody stoops to pick one up, reads it hastily as he walks on, and then, looking cautiously about him, throws it away. The readers know that in ten minutes the Gestapo will be on the scene wildly on the look-out for anything suspicious. In less than ten minutes cars of the S.S. will rush down the street, stopping to collect the leaflets and make inquiries and then rushing on to try to catch the two intrepid motor-cyclists. A little later Gestapo officials will tackle men at work in the local factories, one here and one there, to see if any of them has a copy of the leaflet still on him.

The members of the cells pay a small monthly subscription, which is passed on through a regular channel to the controlling organisation. Collections are also made in almost all works, outside the cells, for the families of comrades undergoing political sentences. The payment even of insignificant sums for this purpose is a political offence punishable by at least eight months imprisonment. The cells are often disguised as skittle clubs or the like, their subscriptions going to the organisation or to prisoners' families. All their members belong to the "voluntary" German Labour Front, as to refuse to join would make them marked men.

THE SPY

The day comes when the Gestapo manages to get one of its spies into some cell. Schmidt, one of the cell members, has had a talk with Muller, whom he knows, on politics, and Muller has expressed such disgust with the Hitler regime that Schmidt thinks the man a hopeful recruit. He offers to get him a "Rote Fahne" which will interest him. Muller is delighted. Ten minutes later he has his "Rote Fahne"—and next morning the Gestapo has his report. The hunt begins.

There is not the least hurry. Schmidt is watched for three or four days. By then it is known where he goes and whom he meets. A few more days and a cyclist is seen to bring him a parcel of papers. Now it is worth while to move. The cyclist leaves the inn or cafe alone; a car follows him. No great luck yet, perhaps; he may not go to his headquarters but just up several flights to his own poor home. It does not matter. In half an hour's time he is fetched down, and now they will find out everything. In five years they have mastered the technique.

The cyclist goes through his first interrogation by the "Stapo" at the "Alex'., the Gestapo headquarters in the Alexanderplatz. Cigarettes, a glass of water a little friendly persuasion. Where did he get the newspapers, and where did he take them all?

He says nothing. "Oh, but you had much better let us know; you will come to no harm. It is no use telling lies; nothing can prevent us from sending the skittle club sky-high, and everything will come out then".

The young man sticks to it; he can give no information. "No matter! We will have another talk in the morning; it is nearly midnight." He is taken to the dreaded police cells. All night he is bitten by bugs; in the morning there is dry bread and so-called coffee (known in the prison as "Nigger's sweat"). But he is determined to give nothing away. At 9 a.m. he is taken up for his resumed interrogation. He is determined to tell nothing whatever.

Four hours later he sits, beaten black and blue, among the "Stapo" officials and tells everything. If he hesitates a moment the blows rain down mercilessly on him. So the hunt pursues its course; one man has been arrested; a thousand will be entrapped.

THE NET WIDENS

After their successful morning's interrogation of this first prisoner the Gestapo have the means of getting to work on a big scale. They knew already to whom he handed the literature and they now know from whom he got it. That afternoon these two men, on their return home will find officials waiting for them. Their dwelling will already have been ransacked, and it may be that material has been discovered. If it has not been it is no great matter—the men will soon "squeak." They are not allowed to speak to wife or children; they are whipped off at once to the "Alex." Now the first man has become three. Very soon the three will grow to ten, twenty, a hundred. Interrogations, resolute silence, a night's taste of the cells—and things begin to move.

First the "Stapo" take the man who handed the literature to the cyclist. He says how many newspapers there were; more than this he refuses to tell. He is a war-disabled man; his left leg is stiff after an operation on the knee. He is beaten on the right leg. His glasses are smashed, and he is promised a double ration of beating on the morrow. His wife will be arrested. On the morrow he still says nothing. On the day after he says where he got the newspapers. Five men are found there, working on the distribution. The catch is growing.

The other man, the member of the "skittle club," who received the newspapers from the cyclist, makes a good beginning. He is his firm's wireless expert, and as the "Stapo" are just putting in a new set he is put to work on it. Everybody is genial and charming. Cigarettes and coffee over his work, with promises that he shall go free once he has "unburdened his conscience." Result: nicely written from top to bottom of a foolscap sheet, the names of sixty comrades in his factory who have read the papers or paid subscriptions. Sixty men—the catch is growing.

HUNDREDS IMPLICATED

The cyclist is brought back again. He took away 300 copies and delivered sixty to the skittle club. What happened to the rest? Sooner or later out come the names of four more men who took sixty copies each. Business is humming; motors will be got ready, officials and S.S. men detailed, cells cleared; the avalanche moves on and grows as it moves. Twenty fast private cars stop a few days later outside one of the big words in Berlin and a small army of officials get out. A few words with the management, a note placed against each name in the long list, and then the men are sent for, from bench or lathe, from packing-room or from the office, bringing their hats and coats with them. They are squeezed into the cars and driven off to the Alexanderplatz.

Now the halls and rooms are full. Fresh cars continually come in from other works, perhaps from all over Berlin; ten men from one place, twenty from another, sixty from another. The interrogation begins at once. Everything is organised with German thoroughness, district by district, group by group. In each room the same questions: "You have been paying subscriptions? Reading newspapers? Passing them on?" Those who confess are placed thirty or forty together in a large room. Those who refuse go to the cells, in solitary confinement; they remain there two or three days or weeks or months; in the end they confess. At last they can have half an hour's exercise, pass to the group rooms, and write to their family. So all is gradually cleared up and a group "blown sky-high." At one time it will be the Wilmersdorf group, at another a Charlottenburg group, or Schoneberg or Hermsdorf.

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects
Weak "insecticides" won't protect your family from filthy flies!
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band — your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
FLIT
Kills
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Our Short Story

The Pearl & The Swine

"The world is divided into two classes.

That which has plenty of money and no brains, the other which possesses brains but lacks the money."
—Charles Garvice.

BY MR. RUSTOM SIODIA

Sonia, the twenty-year-old daughter of Old Farmer Martin, set gazing at a freshly-painted picture—which showed a great promise for the future of its clever author—propped of against the varandah-seat, and was talking to herself.

"O it's simply ripping! That tree; the hill over there; that little cottage over the way; that very pool of water round the corner." And crapping both her hands in delight she exclaimed, 'O its simply wonderful, marvellous." Then turning towards her aged parent she asked, "Don't you think so, Dad?"

The Old man quietly took a long pull at his pipe; then removed it out of his mouth and blew out the smoke before answering.

"No I don't," he snapped tartly. "But I fully well know what I think of that artist fellow of yours; and if he still keeps hanging about you, and if I see him here again, I will make him swallow something, and he will remember the smart of it, the rest of his life."

Sonia regarded her misshapen, vicious-looking, old father rather suspiciously.

"Whatever do you mean, Dad?"

"I mean what I say, and that's all. Me not wishing to give that loon anything more than he deserves, nor than it's necessary. I have fixed up my old shot-gun."

'Well father, if you have the slightest thought of doing any harm to Mr. Linch with your gun, I will sooner get him a revolver, a machine-gun—"

"Nice way of talking to your old father, Soonie. That's what comes of giving you a good education!"

The old man liesurely wandered all over the varandah for a few seconds, as if to recall to mind something he had forgotten.

"Just mind the gun, will you Sonnie, while I fetch my whisky jug I left in the pig-sty, where I was working in the early morning."

Directly the old man disappeared Sonnia got hold of the gun and emptied the charge. Ten minutes later Mr. Martin returned and set drinking whisky straight out of the jug, at short intervals.

"Father, if you attempt to spoil a single hair of Mr. Linche's head, I will—" she was so upset with the horrible idea that she could not get any further.

"O, it wasn't his fine artistic head I was thinking of spoiling. I was thinking of a spot on the left and under his vest-pocket."

"O Dad! how could you be so cruel?"

"Now leave that talk alone for the present, Sonnie; I can't understand your idea of dressing so well, particular this morning."

"Because Mr. Linch will be coming here presently, to ask you for my hand in marriage."

Ah! I knew by the violent twitch in my neck this morning' roared the old man, "that something very unpleasant was going to happen"

"Why, you don't seem to like him. Is there anything against him, Daddy?"

"He has no money"; replied her over-wise parent, "he can not even earn a living. Why! it seems as if he has not money enough to get a decent hair-cut. Why doesn't he do some real, hard work? Plough the fields; look after the cows or work in the mills, or do something real useful than go about painting pictures or writing poetry? Here! who took away my whiskey jug. Now look! what my work has made me;" and leaving his seat and thrusting his hands in his trousers-pocket he streched himself to the fullest hight and continued, "By the way, did I ever tell you, Soonia, what I am really worth to-day?—nothing less than a forty-thousand; and on top of all that there is the yearly produce of our farm." It seemed there was no end to his self-conceit and light-headedness

H. H. Murugarajendra Jagadguru of Chitaldroog, who has donated Rs. 40,000 to the Krishna Rajendra Hospital of Mysore, in honour of the visit of the Maharaja of Mysore to Chitaldroog.

"And mind you," he added in a low stage-whisper, "you take after me, as far as your good looks go, and not after your mother as some people think."

Soonia was all of a giggle, which developed into a long ripples of laughter.

"Really, Dad? That's what has puzzled me always. Something that cannot be accounted for; and as our neighbours say—a rose growing on an old thistle stump."

The old man only could make a gurgling noise in his throat, in response; and swallowed up the taunt without the taunt without the slightest resentment.

* * *

He cometh....

"Good morning, Mr. Martin", said Mr. Erish Linch, a good-looking youthful person, with long, well-brushed hair, parted from the middle, a flowing tie and a tall stately figure; on the whole a fine specimen of a refined intellectual type.

"None of your Mr. Martin to me;" he roared, "Old Martin" is good enough and suits me down to the ground. By-the-way, it's real thoughtful of you to come and see me in your new boots, a fine black suit and a nice tie, though. The watch-chain is awfully nice and I dare say there is a watch at the other end of it—and a real gold one too."

"Why Mr. Martin, I wasn't an artist, if I was thoughgtless."

"Now then, I leave that alone; and get to business."

"I will and directly....The long and the short of it all is that you have bullied and persecuted me in a most outrageous fashion. And showed your utter contempt for the noble and difficult Art which I have chosen to follow as my lifelong profession. And although there are really very few men in this world gifted to do the sort of work, you have always regarded the efforts of my talent and ability as insignificant as a mere child's play, until I am driven to despair. For the first and the last time I ask you to let your daughter marry me."

The old man shook his head from side to side, in disapproval. "Well then, there will be a duel."

'A—A—what did you say?" stammered the old man.

"A duel, a fight, Mr. Martin. And Soonia, just have as eye on your father that he does not fire at my back treacherously as I go down and fetch my gun and a coffin."

The horrid idea suggested by the word "coffin made the old man start, as if bitten by a snake.

"Coffin! What for?"

"Well, it wouldn't be respectful just to throw you in the river or expose you to the vultures, on the hill younder, if you are killed and you bring Soonia's father, it would be more proper to bury you in a decent manner" The old man trembled from head to foot, like a toy figure on wire springs, and his knees began to to knock against one another like a pair of drum-sticks.

"First of all, Soonia, in case I fall under your father's gun, I wish you to take possession of this cheque, which is for a large amount, because if your father shoots straight at my inner-pocket he might damage it." said Mr. Linch.

The old man's eyes glittered at the very sight of the precious document.

"Where did you get it?" he inquired eagerly.

"Never mind, where I got it from. Only this, that one of my larger pictures has been sold for two-thousand. Now then, Dr. Martin, it's no use wasting time. We stand ten yards apart, and when Soonia calls "fire", we fire The survivor is to bury the one, who is dead."

"But I want to go to attend to milking my cows." "Sure, you can not get away so easily, Mr. Martin."

"Well, father, if you hadn't behaved in such a fashion there would have had been no occasion for all that."

"I know, Sonnie, you want to get rid of me. Just fancy! my own daughter turning back against me."

"Now we will begin. Dad, you face the compound-gate and Mr. Linch faces the varandah and when I call the word "fire" you each turn round and fire."

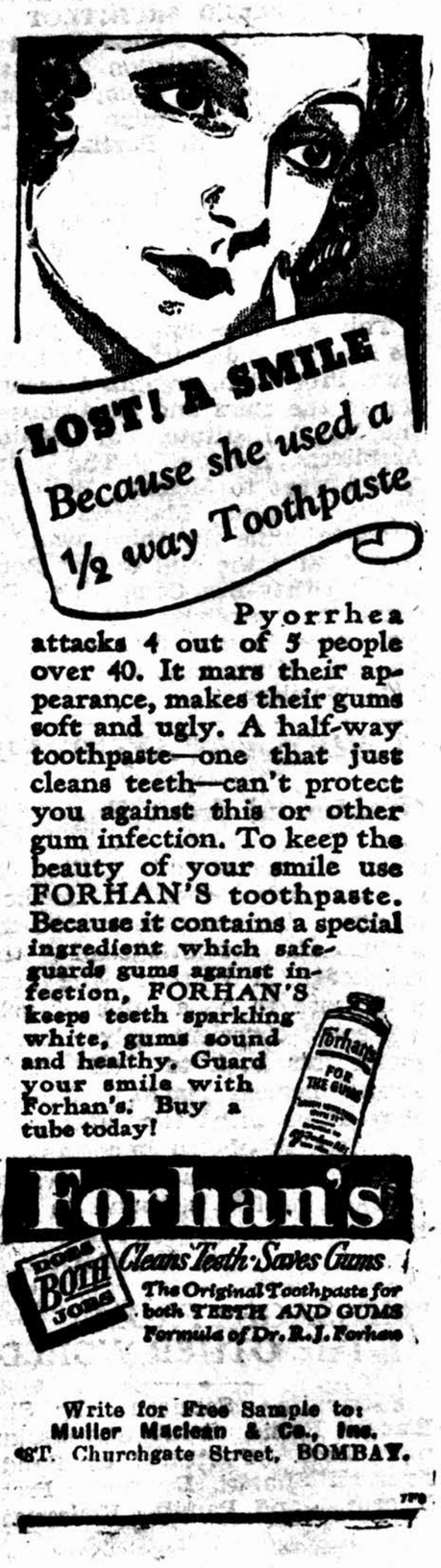
"Steady father! you are trembling. Now please, one-two-three—fire"; and at the same time she jumped between the two.

"There! You spoiled a good game, Sonnia." cried Mr. Linch, "I could have bundled him up in a flash."

Old Farmer Martin was completely frightened out of his wits. Puffing and breathing hard, he flopped on the ground, all in a heap.

"When you have married and left me, Soonia", the old man gasped, "I shall be utterly lonely. Let me die. What have I now got to live for?"

"Why! you have got your old whiskey jug. Haven't you, Dad?"



Pyorrhea attacks 4 out of 5 people over 40. It mars their appearance, makes their gums soft and ugly. A half-way toothpaste—one that just cleans teeth—can't protect you against this or other gum infection. To keep the beauty of your smile use FORHAN'S toothpaste. Because it contains a special ingredient which safeguards gums against infection, FORHAN'S keeps teeth sparkling white, gums sound and healthy. Guard your smile with Forhan's. Buy a tube today!

Forhan's

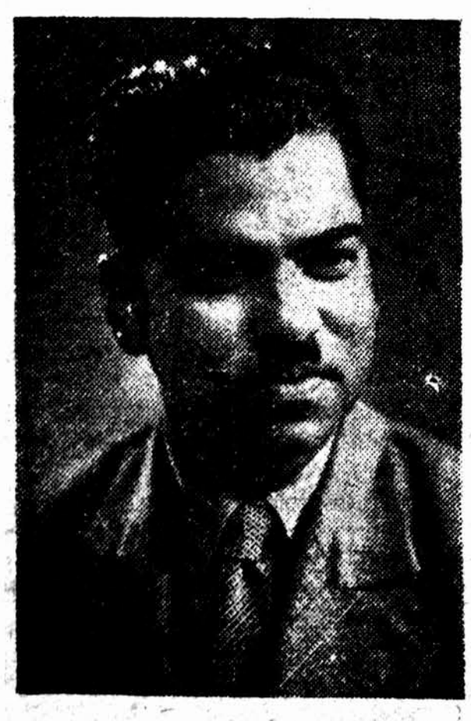
DOES BOTH JOBS Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
67, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. B. Rama Rao, till recently Deputy High Commissioner for India in London and now appointed Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, called for a talk with Mr. Te Water, the South African High Commissioner in London. Photo taken in Mr. Te Water's Office at Africa House.

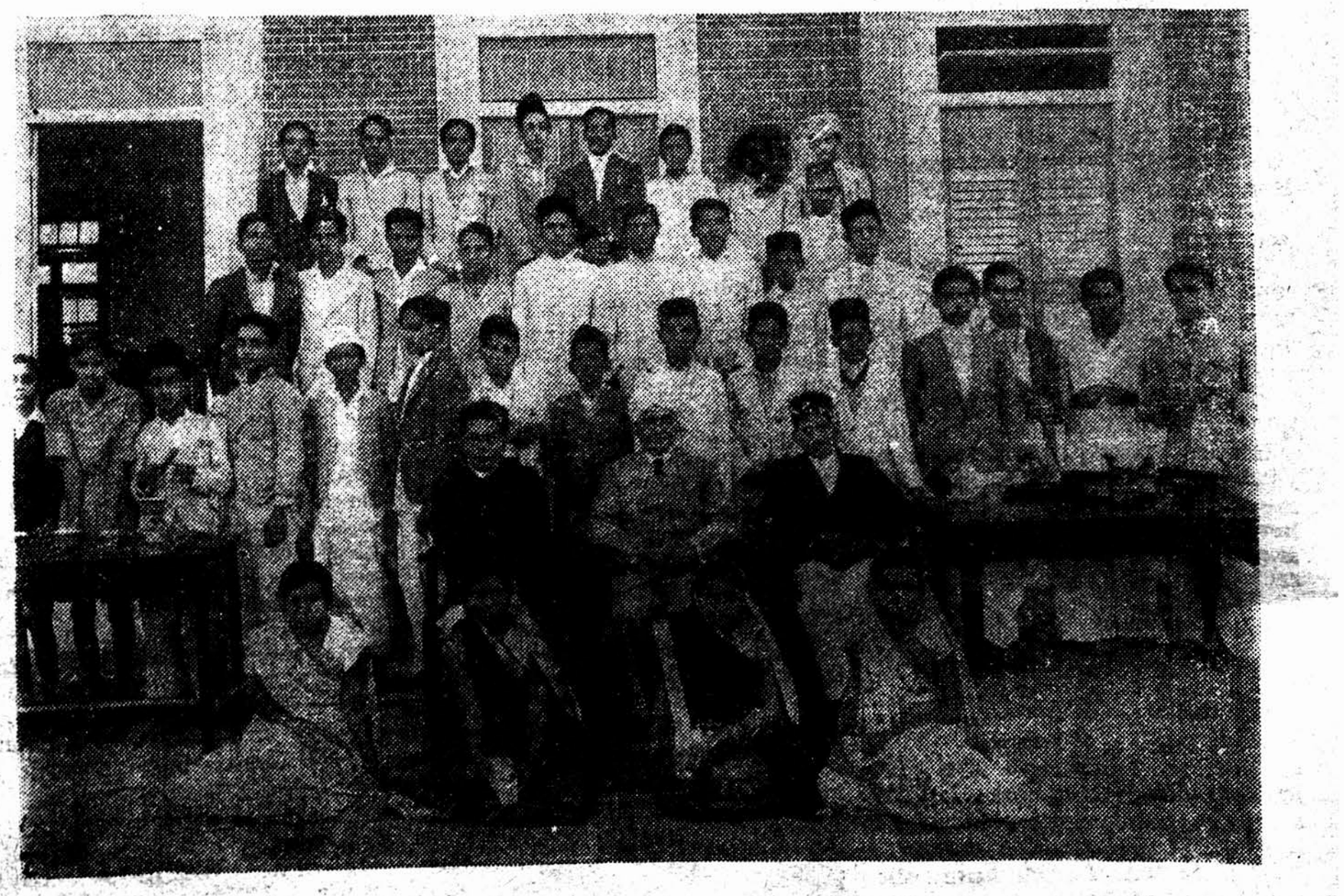
M. Chautemps. ex-Premier of France, when interviewed by World Pressmen during the occupation of Austria by Germany, expressed himself in support of the Blum Government's view that France is determined to protect Czechoslovakia in the event of a Nazi attack on that Republic.



S. H. PARELKAR, A. R. I. B. A., CHARTERED ARCHITECT
Winner of the Second Award

All India Competition of the Associated Cement Company Ltd., Bombay, for the design for the new premises. Mr. Parelkar is a member of the Board of the R. I. B. A. Examination in India, member of the Council of India Institute of Architects and Visiting Lecturer, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

This was a competition, first of its kind in India, in the Architectural Profession, organized according to the rules and conditions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London. The first award went to Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson and Mathews from Calcutta while the third award to Messrs. Marathe and Co., of Bombay. Thirty-five Competitive Designs were received. The Assessors were Messrs. Gregson,, Batley and King, Chartered Architects, Bombay.



SHENDRE'S TECHNICAL SCHO OL AT NAGPUR: From which ov er 500 students have passed out equipped with technical knowle dge. It is the foremost institution of its kind in C. P.

TRIDOSA IN AYURVED

(Continued from Page 10)

ening his vision and additing to his knowledge of allied medical thought. To those wno have the additional advantage of the knowledge of Sanskrit, the book will prove to be a mine of gold.

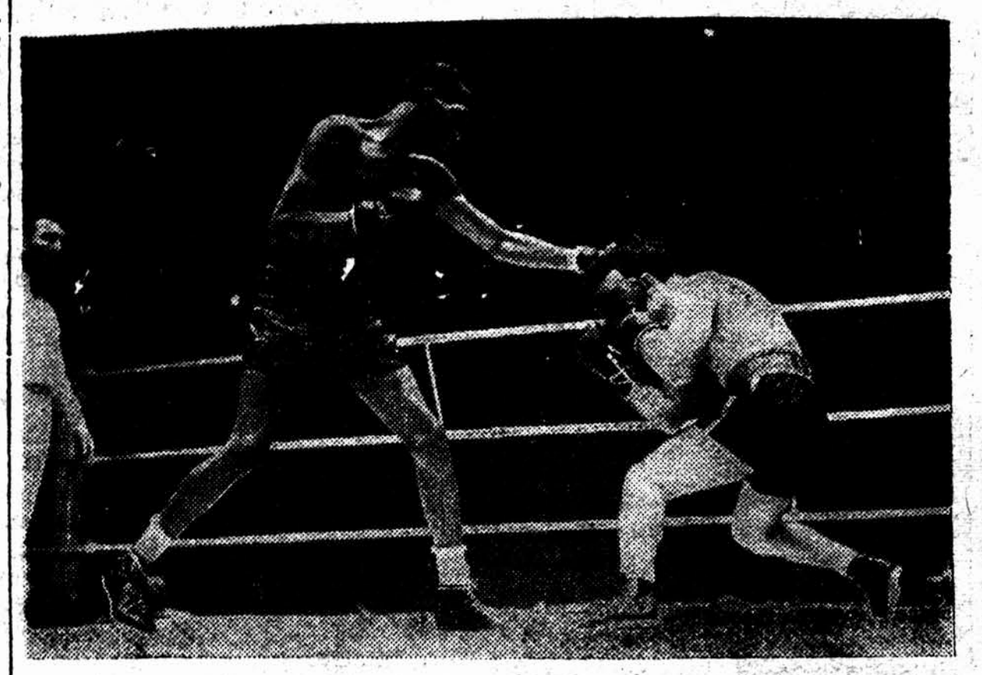
I can conscientiously recommend this book to all wide-awake medical men. Whether they agree with the author in his view, is not so important as the approach to a newer way of thought, which is bound to be helpful in more ways than one.

S. K. VAIDYA.

"MESSAGES FROM THE OTHER WORLD"

Satyendra Sandesh by Shri Kunvar Rani Sahib Chandrakumari Devi. Published by Pandit Pyarelal Shastri, Dharma Press, Meerut and Pandit Kedarnath Sharma, Editor, "Parlok." Price Rs. 1-4.

The volume contains messages alleged to have been received from "the world beyond" from the late Shri Kunwar Satyendra Kumar Sinha of Jubbulpur, a promising youth who died an untimely death. The first messages were received from him in May 1934 by the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi when they had been to Katni as invited by the bereaved family. Since then the members of the family are stated to have been unceasingly carrying on their efforts to obtain all possible proofs of his survival. The youth is stated to have demonstrated his existence in various ways. His interest in the family and earthly matters appears from these messages to be unabated. The volume is replete with various instances of spirit-manifestation, which are sure to interest students of Spiritualism. The literature on this subject is very large in foreign languages, but meagre in India. This book is written in Hindi and will no doubt be read with interest by all students of this branch of knowledge. The volume is of more than 400 pages and contains several illustrations. It can be obtained from the Manager, Dharma Press, Meerut.



Al Brown, French Negro light-weight boxer, knocked out the Nazi "Aryan" boxer, Fritsch, in a 10-round bout contest at the Palace of Sports, Paris.

Sahebzadi Naseefunissa Begum Saheba, the daughter of Major-General Nawab Kadar Yar Jung Bahadur, Commands Hyderabad Army, who was recently married to Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur, H. E. H. the Nizam's younger brother.

No Gambling With Lives Of Men Women, & Children

Chinese Score Another Victory

Japanese Soldiers In Miserable Plight

LONDON, April 9.

The Japanese fleeing from Taierchwang are bottled up by the Chinese who have recaptured Tsaochwang, states a telegram to the Chinese Embassy in London from the Chinese Foreign Office.

It is added that meanwhile Chinese troops, pursuing Japanese from the south, have reached the vicinity of Yihsien. Japanese reinforcements are unable to move southward as Chinese guerillas are destroying many sections of the railway from Tsinan.

It is reported that 10,000 rifles, 900 machines, 77 light field pieces and thirty armoured cars have been captured by the Chinese at Taierchwang.—Reuter.

Chinese Surround Enemy Headquarters

HANKOW, April 8.

The Japanese troops are reported to have set fire to the town of Yihsien in order to cover their retreat from Taierchwang. One Chinese force, pressing up the railway connecting the two towns, has now reached.

A point just under nine miles from Yihsien while another flying column, ten miles north west of Yihsien is reported to be surrounding the present Japanese headquarters.—Reuter.

JAPANESE IN TAIERCHWANG

SHANGHAI, April 9.

The Japanese are reported to have been rushing every available fighting man to the area north of Taierchwang, including large bodies of troops from areas already sapped of military strength.

Japanese evidently are determined to regain Taierchwang. As a result of Japanese movements to Taierchwang, the Chinese are in better positions to resume control of areas hitherto dominated by the Japanese.

To southwest of Shanghai, Chinese are daily becoming more daring. The Japanese admit Chinese activities fifty miles from Shanghai where, it is learned, the Chinese are building new defence works. In Suiyan province, almost all the Japanese who at one time were nearly at the borders of the Soviet protected Outer Mongolia, have withdrawn two hundred miles.—Reuter.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT ENTERTAINS IN LONDON

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 9.

The Sultan of Muscat gave a reception to 120 guests at the Dorchester Hotel last evening including Lord Willingdon, Sir Phiroze Khan and Lady Noon, Mr. Hore Belisha, Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Sir Robert and Lady Vansittart and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Britain Opposed To Dividing Europe Into Two Opposing Blocks

CHAMBERLAIN ON FOREIGN POLICY

Hopes To Conclude Agreement With Italy And Urges On People To Create Atmosphere Of Goodwill

12 Million Workers Ready To Help Country In Case Of Emergency

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Chamberlain addressing an audience of 2,500 men at Birmingham, said that nobody could question the determination of the people to see the business of rearmament through recognising as they must that it was our best security against war and that of all the sacrifices none was so terrible as those of war. He was not prepared to gamble with the lives of men, women and children of our own race and blood. Though the stern necessity of war might arise in the future as it had arisen in the past, he was not prepared to give his word for it unless he was absolutely convinced that in no other way could we preserve our liberty.

Dealing with Anglo-Italian conversations, the Prime Minister said that there was to-day a good prospect of restoring those old friendly relations between the two countries and added: "I only ask you to have a little patience and wait a little longer—I do not think it will be very long—before our agreement with Italy is concluded and published."

The Prime Minister emphasised that British policy was not one of dividing Europe into two opposing blocks, each arming against the other amidst a growing flood of ill-will which could only end in war.

Most of them did not approve of Dictators but they could not remove them. They had to live with them. It was only commonsense that we should try to establish friendly relations with any country willing to be friends with us. There are two pillars to our foreign policy, namely to seek peace by friendly discussion and negotiation and to build up our armed forces to a level proportionate to our responsibilities and the part we desired to play in preserving peace.

Mr. Chamberlain appealed for the creation of a new atmosphere of goodwill in the world because he said that that was an essential preliminary to League that would work.

Referring to Austria he said one result of that shock had been seen in a general desire manifested throughout the country to do something to demonstrate our solidarity.

12 MILLION WORKERS READY

The Prime Minister did not think that a voluntary register of people willing to enrol in public service would be likely to give satisfactory results in peace time. He pointed out that employment exchanges had got exact particulars of the qualifications and whereabouts of over twelve million workers in industry and commerce while the Government had already prepared a carefully thought out scheme of compulsory registration which, in a case of emergency, could be put rapidly smoothly into operation. He concluded: the thought that savings should be dissipated upon weapons of war was hateful and damnable yet he could not shut his eyes to the fact that under the present conditions of the world we had no alernative but to go on with it because it was the very breath of our British being and freedom itself that was at stake.—Reuter.

RECORD TERRITORIAL RECRUITMENT

Total Passes Authorised Figure

LONDON, April 8.

All territorial recruiting records were broken in March when 8181 joined compared with 6397 in March 1937.

After deducting the number of men who had completed their service the net gain of 5344 has been established.

The strength of the territorials is now 9269 officers and 158126 other ranks compared with the authorised establishment of 201707.—Reuter.

CABINET MAKING IN FRANCE

Daladier To Announce Personnel To-day

PARIS: April 10.

After seeing M. Daladier. M. Chautemps stated that Cabinet-building was progressing splendidly, as soon as the verdict of the Socialists was received.

M. Daladier would form a Cabinet which will be finished by dawn to-morrow.—Reuter

DALADIER ACREES TO FORM CABINET

PARIS, April 9.

M Daladier has agreed to form a cabinet.

Rebels have captured an hydro-electric power centre in Camarasa.

56,000 FRENCH METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE

PARIS, April 9.

The metal strikes have spread to Hispano Suiza works Boiscolombes Societe Generale Constructions, Mettallurgiques Stdenis.

The total number of strikers in Paris region is now 56,000.

They are almost paralysing the construction of aeroplanes for the air force.—Reuter.

BASILICA OF HOLY SEPULCHRE CLOSED TO PUBLIC

LONDON, April 8.

The District Commissioner in Jerusalem announced to-day to the heads of religious communities concerned, that owing to structural defects, Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem will be closed to the public before western Palm Sunday next April 10. The decision need not involve complete abandonment of the usual Easter ceremonies. The Government feel in duty bound to exclude the public. For the rest they leave matters to the discretion of ecclesiastical bodies who are warned that if they decide to conduct usual Easter ceremonies, they should enter Basilica at their own risk.

BRITISH AIRMAN SHOT DEAD

CAIRO: April 10

Squadron Leader Eric Hobson was shot dead at Ramleh Aerodrome by an Arab.—Reuter.

Biggest Blow To Roosevelt's Prestige

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The House of Representatives by 204 to 196 votes has sent back the controversial Government Reorganisation Bill to the Committee. Administration leaders concede that this had killed the Bill. The Speaker, Mr. Bankhead, before the vote, urged that the Bill should not be sent back and said that this would mean a vote of no confidence in President Roosevelt.

The President had used all his influence to secure the passage of the Bill. Its rejection is regarded as the biggest blow to his prestige since the defeat of the Supreme Court Bill.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL.

Jew, Aged 20 Desires Correspond decent presentable with wealthy (Any Caste) girl with view eventual marriage. Write with photograph and details. Genuine and confidential. Apply Box No. 10070, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wealthy Sunni Muslim businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, father holding very high post, desires marrying respectable, modern or orthodox girl in Bombay. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box No. 10007-A, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Schreiner finishing expert to handle Calendar and produce poplin and Italian. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to: Diwakar Textile Mills Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (8330).

Wanted A Few Experienced Agricultural Superintendents for cane plantation, candidates should be practical men and must have thorough knowledge of modern cultivation. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 8319, "Bombay Chronicle."

ON GOOD FRIDAY, BETTER ATTEND
The BEST Film Event:
The Premiere of
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna.
From FRIDAY, April 15, at
CENTRAL
CINEMA GIRGAUM.

TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.
SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE
'AMBIKAPATHY'
Starring:
M. K. Thiyagaraja Bhagavathar
M. R. Santhanalakshmi
AT
PLAZA TALKIES

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted A Sugarcane Agricultural Expert for a big cane plantation farm. Candidate must have thorough practical as well as scientific knowledge of modern cane plantation. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms expected to Box No. 8320, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

An experienced Hindu Wants a position as a Secretary or Clerk. Has worked as an Accountant, Typist and General Clerk. Has good credentials. Please apply to: B. V. Srinivasaiya, 5, "Laxmi Nivas," Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens gums, cures pyorrohea, etc. Agent: M. Khairulla, 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073).

Paralysis Oil—A Sure and Certain remedy for Paralysis, Epilepsy and any kind of weakness of nerves (serious pain in nerves, waist and Back-bone). Price 1-4. Karnatak Trading Co., Bombay, No. 7, Stock Popular Pharmacy. (10078).

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10081).

247. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Finance On Mortgage Of Property or Security. Wanted to purchase Properties with fair return, also several Properties for sale. Syd. Cama House, next to Fort Market. (10091).

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP

Strong Outstation Teams Will Participate In Tournament

(From Our Correspondent)
CALCUTTA April 7.

It looks clear from the list of entries that this year's Beighton Cup Tournament will be very successful.

The entries officially closed today and the Bengal Nagpur Railway (Khargpur), last year's winners, have entered their team to make a strong effort to retain the Trophy.

Of the local leading clubs the Calcutta Customs, the Rangers, Mohun Bagan and the Mahomedan Sporting Club are the strongest challengers.

Among the out-station teams the Lusitanians (Bombay's leading Goanese Hockey team), the Jhansi Heroes and the Brothers Club of Lahore have a fair chance of winning the Cup.

The Bombay Customs are not yet certain of participating in the tournament.

Hitherto the following teams have entered:

Outstation

1. Sansarpur Sporting Association (Jullundur).
2. Albert Union Club (Rajshahi).
3. Faridpur Sporting Association (Faridpur).
4. The Comrades Club, Barabanki (Oudh).
5. District Sports Association (Meerut).
6. Jubbulpore Sporting (Jubbulpore).
7. Kayastha Pathsala College (Allahabad).
8. Young Men's Club (Rampur State).
9. Manipur State (Imphal).
10. Lusitanians (Bombay).
11. L'Allegro Union (Faridpur).
12. Jhansi Heroes (Jhansi).
13. Gidney Club (McLuskieganj).
14. Pindi Tigers (Rawalpindi).
15. Brothers Club (Lahore).
16. Delhi Occasionals (Delhi).
17. B. N. Rly. (Khargpur).
18. Armenitola Club (Dacca).
19. Wari Club (Dacca).
20. Bareilly Sports Association (Bareilly).
21. Muslim Gymkhana (Nagpur).
22. Bhopal Wanderers (Bhopal).
23. New Star Sports Club (Delhi).

Local

24. Mohun Bagan A. C.
25. E. B. Railway.
26. Mahomedan Sporting Club.
27. Military Medicals.
28. Dalhousie.
29. St. Josephs.
30. Police A. C.
31. Bhowanipore.
32. Port Commissioners.
33. Calcutta Football Club.
34. Calcutta Customs.
35. Greer Sporting.
36. Union Sporting.
37. Town Club.
38. East Bengal Club.

EUROPEAN EMBRACES HINDUISM

SHILLONG, April 7.

A "Suddhi" ceremony was performed at the local Hindu Anath Ashram (Hindu Mission) recently when Mr. A. N. Williamson, a European aged about 37 now residing at Gauhati embraced Hinduism after due ceremony. The ceremony was conducted by Swami Satyanand, President of the Hindu Mission.

The new name adopted by Mr. Williamson after being converted into Hinduism, is Mr. Sankarlal Roy.—United Press.

REDUCED RATES FOR EMPIRE TELEGRAMS

Agreement Reached On London Conference Recommendations

NEW DELHI, April 8.

A Press Communique on the reduction in rates for telegrams to Empire countries says:—

The question of rationalising the rates for foreign telegrams exchanged between the different countries of the British Empire has been under consideration of the Government of India for sometime past. The rates charged per word for foreign telegrams are made up of the amounts of terminal charges of the countries of origin and destination and the transit charges of the countries or companies over whose system the telegram is transmitted. In consequence the rates to different countries differ widely.

The question was discussed at a conference held in London last summer between the representatives of the postal administrations of the principal Empire countries and Messrs Cable and Wireless Limited who own the wide system which connects countries of the Empire to each other by cables or by wireless. Agreement has now been reached on the recommendations made by the Conference and Government are now able to announce that with effect from the 25th April 1938, a flat rate of charge for telegrams between all countries of the Empire will be adopted with certain small exceptions. So far as telegrams from India to other Empire countries (except Burma and Ceylon for which special rates exist) are concerned, the following uniform rates will apply:—

	per word Rs.	a.	p.
Urgent	1	10	0
Ordinary	0	13	0
Urgent Code	1	1	0
Code	0	8	6
Deferred	0	6	6
Daily letter telegrams	0	4	6

These rates represent in the case of telegrams to the United Kingdom a reduction of one anna per word for ordinary telegrams and half an anna for deferred and D.L.T. classes; but in the case of the remaining Empire countries, the reductions are very substantial for all classes of telegrams.

The new arrangements involve in the beginning a certain amount of loss of revenue to the Telegraph Administrations of all the Empire countries as well as to Messrs Cable and Wireless Limited; But it is hoped that as a result of the reduced rates, trade and commerce will benefit greatly and that the resulting increase in traffic will make up the initial loss of revenue to the Telegraph Administrations of the Empire countries.—A.P.

Bengal Assembly Budget Session Prorogued

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Budget Session of the Bengal Assembly was prorogued this evening after two months' session.

Replying to Mr. Abdulla Mahmud, the Chief Minister said that the scheme of free compulsory primary education in the province as outlined by the Government last year involved minimum expenditure of one crore fifty lakhs of Rupees per year.

As it was impossible in the present circumstances to provide this large amount every year out of the general revenues, the Government had decided to proceed with the introduction of free compulsory education in the province with the imposition of Education Cess and Tax contemplated under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1930.—A. P.

Adult Franchise For City In 1942

WALK-OVER FOR CONGRESS

Fifteen Unopposed Seats Secured In Satara D. L. B. Elections

(From A Correspondent.)
KARAD, April 9.

Congress triumphed in Satara District Board elections securing fifteen seats unopposed.

TRIBUNAL ON C. P. MINISTER'S ACTION

Congress President Appoints Ex-C. J. Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that pursuant to the recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee, the Congress President, has on behalf of that Committee, requested Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji, former officiating Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, to enquire into a report on the clemency cases in the Central Provinces, which formed the subject of a resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

It is understood that Sir Manmatha Nath has agreed to undertake the work and he will start his enquiry about the middle or this month.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT ON BIHTA REPORT

Move In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Lobby talks envisage the tabling of two adjournment motions on Monday morning.

The subjects matter of the motions are believed to be Justice Sir John Thom's Report on the Bihta train disaster and the Government of India's conclusions thereon, and the second on the strike by the students of the Aeronautical School at Delhi.—United Press.

CO-OPERATIVE REHABILITATION IN BIHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 9.

Inquiries made in authoritative circles reveal that the Bihar Government have not yet made any cut or dried scheme regarding co-operative rehabilitation. The Government have not decided to give loan of one crore for rehabilitating co-operative credit as reported in certain newspapers. The report, the authorities state, is unauthorised, misleading and inaccurate.

STOP PRESS

SPATE OF SPANISH REFUGEES.

LUCHON: April 10.

About 7,000 Spanish Republican refugees and 1,000 Militiamen, now encamped at Valdaran, on Spanish side of the Pyreness, are waiting to cross the Frontier into France. A further stream of refugees crossed the Frontier in small groups to-day, presenting a lamentable spectacle. Three hundred well-equipped Militiamen, who had been serving on the Huesca Front, also marched over the border and will be allowed to choose whether they wish to return to Republican or the Nationalist Spain.—Reuter.

Corporation Act Amendment...

CABINET APPROVES DRAFT BILL

Redistribution Of Wards And Cuts In Municipal Salaries Foreshadowed

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE FINALLY DECIDED TO ENFORCE ADULT FRANCHISE IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY, FOR THE PURPOSES OF ELECTION TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1942.

Draft Bill Approved

THE DRAFT BILL TO AMEND THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, WHICH IS SPONSORED BY THE HON. MR. L. M. PATIL, MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, WAS FINALLY CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET ON SATURDAY, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY.

Cuts In Salaries

The last minute changes that took place, are stated to be regarding the reduction in salaries of the different Heads of Departments of the Municipal Corporation. Reductions between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 in the salaries of the Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Health Officer are contemplated by the Bill.

MAIN FEATURES

The main features of the Bill are stated to be: Abolition of nominations (18 are nominated at present), provision for representation to the members of the Scheduled Classes, in the absence of any elected member from those classes, and division of the present seven wards into nineteen wards.

At a certain stage, during the consideration of the draft bill, the Cabinet wanted to provide a clause entitling the Municipal Corporation to decide in favour of the introduction of Adult Franchise in 1941. It was later dropped and the Cabinet decided in favour of the introduction of Adult Franchise from 1942, without any reference to the Municipal Corporation.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATION.

Thus, anyone who is 21 years of age and has been a resident of Bombay for six months. will be entitled to vote in the elections to be held in 1942. A person shall be deemed, according to the Bill, to reside in the city, if he, sometimes, uses a dwelling in the City as a sleeping place, and a person does not cease to reside in the City merely because he is absent from such dwelling or has another dwelling in which he resides. if he is at liberty to return to the dwelling in which he resides at any time, and has not abandoned his intention of returning

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The Bill seeks to abolish the system of Communal Representation on the Municipal Schools Committee, but retains the provision for the representation of women. It also abolishes nominations to the Standing Committee.

NEW WARDS.

The Wards have been divided as follows, with the number of Corporators. to be elected from each:—

1. Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba and Southern Fort, 6 members; 2. Fort Northern Esplanade, 6 members; 3. Mandvi-Chakla, 5 members; 4. Umerkhadi-Dongri, 5 members; 5. Khara Talao-Kumbharwada, 5 members; 6. Bhuleshwar-Market, 7 members; 7. Dhobi Talao-Fanaswadi, 7 members; 8. Khetwadi-Tardeo, 7 members; 9. Girgaum-Chaupati 6 members; 10. Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi, 6 members; 11. Mazagaon-Tarvadi, 6 members; 12. 1st Nagpada-2nd Nagpada-Kamathipura, 6 members; 13. Byculla, 7 members; 14. Parel, 5 members; 15. Sewri-Naigaum, 5 members; 16. Matunga-Sion, 4 members; 17. Dadar-Mahim, 4 members; 18. Parbhadevi-Worli, 5 members and 19. Chinchpokli-Love Grove, 4 members.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

According to the Act, at present the Municipal Commissioner will receive a salary of Rs. 3,000, and it can be increased to Rs. 3,500 by the Corporation. The Bill provides that the Commissioner shall receive a salary not less than Rs. 2,000, and not more than Rs. 3,000, which is to be fixed by the Government at its discretion.

The Bill retains the scale of salary at present received by the Deputy Commissioner, namely, Rs. 1,200—1,500, but does not propose the continuance of the allowances.

The City Engineer, as at present, is entitled to receive a salary of Rs. 1,200—2,000, plus an allowance of Rs. 500 and odd. The Bill seeks to fix the salary of the City Engineer at Rs. 1,400—2,000, without any other remuneration. The Health Officer is entitled to receive, at present Rs. 1,500—2,000 and the Hydraulic Engineer Rs. 1,200—1,800. The Bill seeks to fix the salary of these two officials to Rs. 1,200—1,500. The Municipal Secretary will continue to receive the present scale of salary.

There is a proposal to fix the salary of the Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital at Rs. 1,750—2,000.

All these provisions, if passed by the Legislatures, will come into force from April 1, 1939, excepting the provision for the introduction of Adult Franchise.

SUBHAS TO BE EMPOWERED

Move To End Differences Among Congressmen In Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A serious attempt to put an end to the differences amongst the various groups of Congress workers in Bengal will be made to-morrow on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.

An influential group of Congressmen proposes to move a resolution with the above end in view, empowering Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to select persons to constitute the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for the current year.—A. P.

The Propaganda Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee has issued circulars to all Congress members of the U. P. Legislature reminding them that April 17 would be observed as "Kisan Day" throughout the Province.

Mahatma Interviews Bengal Politicals

Gandhiji To Hold Further Talks With Home Minister To-day

CALCUTTA: April 9.

After half an hour's rest, following his meeting with the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to Alipore Central Jail to meet the political prisoners now detained there.

Meeting In Jail Compound

ALL THESE PRISONERS NUMBERING ABOUT 150, INCLUDING MANY ANDAMAN REPATRIATES, WERE BROUGHT TO A LAWN WITHIN THE JAIL COMPOUND, WHERE THE MEETING CONTINUED FOR ABOUT THREE HOURS, THE ONLY OTHER MAN PRESENT BEING MR. MAHADEO DESAI.

MAHATMA GANDHI LOOKED CHEERFUL THOUGH FATIGUED WHEN HE RETURNED TO WOODBURN PARK FROM THE JAIL AT 6 P. M.

Another Interview

Mahatma Gandhi will have another busy day to-morrow, when he visits Sodepur Khadi Pratisthan in the morning, and interviews Sir Nazimuddin in the afternoon.

Proud To Belong To Congress Ministry

Minister Yacub Hassan Warns Muslims Against Communalists' Reactionary Game

GUNTUR: April 9.

THE CONGRESS WILL NEVER CAPITULATE UNDER THREAT OF NON-CO-OPERATION BY ANY MUSLIM ORGANISATION. THE CONGRESS, AS A NATIONAL BODY WITH ITS FINGERS ON THE PULSE OF THE NATION, HAS GREAT FAITH IN THE PURITY OF ITS NATIONAL AMBITION, AND IT HAS GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE PATRIOTISM, NATIONALISM AND POLITICAL SAGACITY OF INDIAN MUSSALMANS, observed Mr. Yakub Hassan, Minister for Public Works, opening the first session of the Andhra Provincial Nationalist Muslim Political Conference.

The Minister added, "The Congress will continue its national propaganda and has no misgivings about its ultimate success. It is nothing less than a national calamity that some Mussalmans are engendering in the minds of the Mussalmans hatred toward the Congress characterising it as a Hindu body. Politics and not religious differences have always been at the bottom of all communal tension and trouble."

PROUD TO BELONG TO CONGRESS

The speaker continued that the suicidal policy of using political coercion had aggravated the communal situation to a very alarming extent and if, unchecked, it was sure to produce disastrous results. No situation could ever be more ideal for drafting Federation on India, and he was sure that the British people were by no means blind to the opportunities that the situation afforded. He wished that the Muslim League had realised consistency in its policy and practice in respect of Federation.

Referring to the work of the Congress Minister, Mr. Yakub Hassan said that they had already given a fairly good account in the way they were discharging their duty to the Muslim community. A great step has been taken in enforcing prohibition and it had been held by Muslims particularly as a great act and the speaker was proud to be a member of the Government that initiated such a long delayed reform.—A.P.

REAL FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC UNITS

Jairamdas Explains Congress Objective To Marwari Students

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.)

The members of the Marwari Students' Union met Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, a member of the Congress Working Committee at a meeting held on Tuesday at the Marwari Chatra Nivas in Chittaranjan Avenue. Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.A., presided.

On arrival, the members of the Union received Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram at the gate and conducted him to the lecture hall, where he was garlanded amid cheers and shouts of "Bande Matram."

Replying to questions in regard to Federation, Mr. Jairamdas said: "The Congress believes in Federation of its own making. Its most fundamental objection to the 1938 scheme of Federation is that it is not of its own making. Its next fundamental objection is that it is a hybrid scheme in which democratic provinces are to be tied to autocratic States. Another fundamental objection of the Congress to the present scheme is that it does not concede full powers to us. Some very vital powers are denied to the nation under this scheme."

In reply to a further question Mr. Jairamdas made it clear that "it is wrong to think that the Congress is opposed to the very idea of Federation. In course of time, there must be some federation in India. But it must be a real federation of democratic units and with real powers."—United Press.

NO BREACH OF BAN ORDERS

Congress Instructions To Ajnala Processionists

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Despite the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning meetings and processions in Ajnala Tehsil some members of the Fatehwal Committee are reported to have attempted to hold a meeting in the village of Gulgarchinian when the police warned them against the course. They first offered themselves for arrest but when the police told them that they would not be arrested but would be dispersed by force they sat down. Soon afterwards however, they voluntarily dispersed on receipt of orders from the Congress headquarters.

The same instructions have been communicated to all promient workers of the District Congress Committee and other organisations contemplating the holding of meetings in Anjnala Tehsil.—A. P.

INFORMATION

'J. J. & SONS.'

SHOES, SLIPPER, CHAMPAL MERCHANTS

Inform the Public that

ALL THEIR SHOPS

Will remain open on Sundays for the Whole Day

Except last Sunday of the month

FOUR SHOPS

(1) MANGALDAS ROAD Opp: Goculdas Hospital
(2) BHULESHWAR ROAD
(3) KUMBHAR TUKDA
(4) PRARTHNA SAMAJ, Junction.

Committee To Report On Corruption

Bihar Government Announce Personnel

PATNA, April 9.

Government of Bihar at the instance of the Legislative Assembly has been pleased to appoint a committee to enquire into the extent of corruption in public services of Bihar and to ascertain its causes, means and occasions and to suggest suitable and effective remedies and to submit its report to the Government.

The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:— Mr. Saiyed Abdul Aziz, Barrister, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Chatterjee, Lt. Col. A. E. J. C. MacDowel, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Braj Nandan Singh, Mr. P. D. Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, M.L.C., Mr. Abdul Jalil, M.L.A., Mr. Vindhyeshvari Prasad Varma, M.L.A., Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, subordinate judge.

Mr. Saiyed Abdul Aziz has been appointed Chairman and Mr. Panderam Chandra Sahay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector to perfom the duties of Secretary of the Committee.—United Press.

EXEMPTION FOR WAKF PROPERTIES

Bihar Govt. Accepts Maulana Azad's Interpretation

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member, Congress Parliamentary Committee has issued the following statement:—

"A question has arisen in the Bihar Assembly whether the Wakf properties should be exempted from the agricultural tax or not. Yesterday I had a talk with the Prime Minister on the phone on this subject.

The attitude which the Government should adopt is quite clear. There are two kinds of Wakfs under the Muslim law, the one relates to the public and charitable purposes and the others are of a private nature. The latter kind tends to safeguard the family property for the members of the family. This is called "Wakf-alal-aulad."

I have advised the Government of Bihar that the former kinds of Wakfs should be exempted from the tax, but the latter cannot be exempted.

The Government of Bihar have accepted this view. The statement of Mr. Baldeo Sahai, the Advocate General in the Bihar Assembly yesterday also means this."—A.P.

In the course of a letter to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, champion for the revival of Indian architecture, urges that Congress Governments should arrange for teaching Indian architectural arts, crafts and industries in Indian universities and enforce design and construction of structures in Indian style under the P. W. D. District Boards and Municipalities.

For Students' Solidarity

International Delegation Bound For China Arrives In City

James Klugmann, one of the secretaries of the World Students' Association and Bernard Floud, Oxford members of the International Students' Delegation to China to study the Student Movement of China, have arrived in Bombay.

The delegation was organised on receiving an invitation from the Old-China Students' Union.

Mr. Floud represents the British Youth Peace Assembly, a co-ordinating association of the National Union of Students (Britain), Student Christian Union, University Labour Federation, University Liberal Association and British Union of League of Nations' Society.

The members of the delegation wish to visit the various student centres of India: Lahore, Delhi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Waltair and Madras before they embark for China at Colombo in about a fortnight's time.

The delegation consists of another member from U. S. of America and two more possible delegates from Canada and Mexico, who will meet it in Hongkong.

The Delegation wishes to get into touch with the student organisations of China as well as with the educational authorities therein.

The American delegate is Miss Molly-Yard, a girl-student representing two to three million students of her country belonging to several student unions of religious, political and general character.

She was nominated by the United States of America Students' Peace Committee, a Co-ordinating Committee of about 15 student organisations.

The Old-China Union which extended the invitation has on its rolls 3,00,000 members.

STUDENT STRIKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA AT SCHOOL GATE

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The strike in the Government technical school took a turn for the worse this morning when the strikers fell prostrate before the school gate, preventing the teachers' and mistries' entry into the school.

The Principal requisitioned the service of the police to cope with the situation. The police have been posted in the vicinity of the school and are watching developments.

The strikers are peaceful. The Principal has acquainted the Director of Industries, United Provinces, with the situation.

To-day is the 12th day of the strike.—United Press

The "Indian Nation" understands that the Government of Bihar have decided to introduce the system of competitive examination for recruitment to the Provincial services. It will be introduced in a limited form subject to have claims of different communities for representation.

Important decisions have, it is learnt, been arrived at, a conference of Excise officials which the Hon. Maulvi Munnawar Ali, Minister for Excise convened at Shillang on Monday last.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Widow's Charge At Inquest

An allegation that the man who collapsed during a gambling raid at Mughbhat Lane, Bombay, on Thursday night, was subjected to ill-treatment by the police was made by the widow of the man at the Bombay Coroner's Court to-day.

Rao Bhadur Athavle, the City Coroner immediately asked the jurors to see the dead body and see if there was any mark of injuries.

After seeing the body they stated, that they were satisfied that there was no external injury.

The port-mortem report stated that the deceased died, of heart failure, and there was no mark of injuries.

In view however of the allegation made by the widow of the deceased, the police wanted time to proceed with the inquest. The Coroner granted the request.

It was further, stated by the deceased's wife, at the inquest on Damodar Mahadeo Bodas (60) that, her husband had retired from business, he had left home on the night of the 7th instant at 9-30 and went out for a walk.

He failed to come at night, then the relations of the deceased made inquiries and yesterday morning, witness heard that her husband had died and that the police had taken his body to the morgue.

The inquest was adjourned till April 19, for police investigation.

A verdict of death by potassium cyanide poisoning, which he had voluntarily administered to himself, was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on Ramdas Goculdas (28), who was found dead in his room at about 7-30 a.m. on March 27.

Suicide Verdict

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "suicide", at the inquest on Premchand Acharatlal (22) who died of opium poisoning on March 27.

It was stated that the deceased went to sleep on the balcony on the 26th March and was brought down by his friend in a unconscious condition next morning later where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Ramod Sanoo, a building worker, who fell down from the scaffolding a house under construction at Gowalia Tank Road on Friday.

Two other men also fell along with the deceased, but escaped death with minor injuries, only. The deceased died later in the hospital.

While working on the railway line, near Mahim a worker was knocked down by a G. I. P. local train on Friday.

Barathu Sakha was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, at the inquest over the body.

Onesta Castro Pereira, a fifty-year old sea-faring man was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' further imprisonment on a charge of assaulting and causing grievous hurt to an elderly Goan woman. Rs. 50 out of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

The Magistrate thought that a deterrent sentence was necessary in the case and sentenced the accused as above.

"Wealthy Landlord" Convicted For Cheating

Bhagat Ram Pandit Gajadhar Joshi, who described himself as a civil engineer, contractor and wealthy landlord at Bhusaval was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to undergo 6 weeks' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, after being found guilty on a charge of cheating.

The acused's counsel put in a strong plea to have the accused bound over as a sentence of imprisonment would ruin his career. The accused, he said, was a respectable business man.

The Magistrate held that a sentence of imprisonment was necessary in the case as cases of cheating were becoming very common in Bombay.

The prosecution story was that the accused, who was living in the Punjab National Hotel at Frere Road represented to a boarder living in the Hotel that he was a man of great influence and that he could get a job for him. As the boarder happened to be new to Bombay, he at once believed in what he said. He gave the accused Rs. 10/-

About February 15, the accused took the complainant to a palatial bungalow at Warden Road and, asked him to wait near the gate. He is alleged to have told the complainant that he did not see the "big man" as he (accused) was not dressed well. His shoes being old, he did not like to go and see him.

The complainant then told the accused that he would advance some money to him to purchase a new pair of shoes. And a new pair was purchased and the complainant had to pay Rs. 5/- for it.

The accused afterwards informed the complainant that he would manage to get a very good job for the complainant, if he gave him Rs. 250. The complainant then became suspicious and demanded Rs. 15 which he had advanced to the accused. A quarrel took place as the accused did not return the money and on the intervention of the manager of the hotel, the accused promised to return the money. He then lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the prosecution was instigated by the manager of the hotel. The accused further stated that he came to Bombay in connection with a scheme for the construction of a railway in Madras. He was, he said, a wealthy landlord and a respectable man.

The Magistrate held that the defence was absurd and unreliable. The Magistrate directed Rs. 15 to be paid to the complainant as compensation out of the accused's fine if paid.

Death by asphyxiation due to drowning (accident) in the sea at Church Gate Reclamation, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Bhagwandas Dhanji)37) who was found lying on the rocks at Church Gate Reclamation on March 27.

Australian Delegation Leaves For Europe

Among those who left for Europe by P. & O. boat on Saturday were members of the Australian Delegation to the London Trade Conference, led by the Right Hon. Sir Earle Page, Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, and Lady Emerson and Sir Maurice Brayshay, the retiring Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

POOVIAH SISTERS RETURN TO BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent)

The three Pooviah Sisters returned to Bombay after an absence of six months in Allahabad where they had gone to receive further training in classical Indian dancing under Kathak Jailal the noted Dance and Music teacher of Allahabad University.

After completing their training the three Sisters visited various North Indian cities including Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Allahabad etc. giving performances of their dances which are as daring in the originality of their conception as they are exquisite in their technical execution.

Every newspaper and lay critics of the various cities that they visited hailed their dancing as a new and greater chapter in the evolution of the Art of Dancing in India.

The Congress premiers and some ministers of some of the provinces were also unanimous in their appreciation and praise of the art of the Sisters and they expressed the hope that the Sisters would continue to serve the Art of Dancing so as to enable the world to judge and appreciate the immense and wonderful potentialities of Indian Dancing as an Art of rhythm and movement.

The Pooviah Sisters are planning to give a performance in Bombay shortly.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

Govt. To Appoint Committee For Investigation

BOMBAY, April 9.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bombay have decided to appoint a committee to go into the housing conditions of the Presidency, and recommend to the Government what steps should be taken to control rents. It is understood that the Committee will consist of, among others, Mathuradas Tricumjee, T. H. G. Stamper, Professor S. G. Beri, Boghilal Lala, S. K. Patil and D. N. Wandrekar.—A. P.

POPULAR GROUP

Organisation Stands For Democracy In Congress

The Propaganda Secretary of the Congress Popular Group issues the following statement of its Working Committee:

The Congress Popular group has been organized with a view to widen and educate the circle of primary membership in the Congress in order to democratize and to enhance the activity of the Congress.

It stands for complete Independence of Hindustan and believes in the established policy and programme of the Congress as its name indicates.

The group wishes to make an approach to the various groups and parties in the Congress with different shades of political thought in order to provide a practical programme of work to the large section of Congress-minded young men who are thirsting to work in constructive channels.

It wishes to undertake work in the masses in a scientific and systematic manner.

We appeal to all concerned not to hasten in forming their opinions about us. We stand for a common cause and we shall cooperate with all the elements standing on the common platform of democracy in the cause of the country. We regret to admit the faults that crept in the first press report which appeared about the formation of our group. Two names were published as members of our Executive through some misunderstanding and inadvertency. Besides names of two more members of our Supreme Council were omitted, viz., Messrs. S. M. Sirdar and N. Abbasi

We wish it would be noted we are a 'group' and not a 'party' as construed.

We are glad to say that we are getting more and more support from Congressmen in the city as well as from every quarter and we shall shortly be announcing more names of those who agree with our aspirations.

Aligarh Muslim University To Start Military College

Technological Institute And Agricultural Farm Included In Proposed Scheme Of Professional Education

The Director of Publicity Bureau, Aligarh Muslim Unity, has published a pamphlet reviewing the progress of the University from 1935 to 1938.

We reproduce below extracts from the portion giving details of the recent development and future programme.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

"The idea of establishing a Military College at Aligarh is not a new one. The late Nawab Mohsinul Mulk stressed this need in one of his speeches and his successors have since been pressing for it on various occasions. The movement has since been revived by the Aligarh Old Boys in the annual meeting of their association in 1937, when a scheme was drawn up and published for public criticism. The scheme has now passed all the preliminary stages and has been examined by educationists and military experts and now finally approved by the military authorities of the Government. We are now collecting necessary funds to give a practical shape to it.

"There are a number of facilities at Aligarh which will enable us to establish and run this institution at a much lower cost than is possible elsewhere. The College will in the first instance make arrangements to train youngmen for a military career on the lines of Prince of Wales College of Dehra Dun, but later on we hope to add a class for aeronautics and train air pilots and engineers. The courses of study and training in the Military College will be so devised as to enable the students to adopt other professions or join the University classes in arts, science or technology and the training given to them in this institution will make them more fit for any walk of life than they could be without such training."

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

"The need of establishing a College of Technology has been long felt among the Mussalmans and we are now giving a lead to our community just as we gave in the matter of higher education 60 years ago. The scheme before us is a big one and intended to embrace ultimately all branches of engineering applied chemistry and industrial researches suited to Indian conditions. On the technical side we should not rest content with mere laboratory work but also open workshops for small industries to give practical training to the students so that they may be able to earn their living after passing from here. The field of industrial or applied chemistry is vast and our expansion in any direction will largely depend on the resources and the staff needed for it. We should make progress step by step as our means permit. We have already made a beginning in this direction by opening two classes of motor engineering and electricians in 1935 and adding in 1937 a third class of City and Guilds Examination which is recognised as equivalent to B.Sc. In the motor engineering class students who have passed the VIII Class are admitted while in the electricians class the condition of admission is the passing of High School Examination and a training of three years is given in each class. The first batch of students will pass their diploma examination in 1938. We are greatly handicapped just now for want of accommodation. We are, however, building this year three Workshops for (1) Electrical Engineering, (2) Motor Engineering and (3) Carpentry. The contribution of Rs. 15,000 by Walibhai Swaleh Mohamed Trust Fund, Nadiad, will enable us to construct and equip the workshops whose foundation stone was laid by H. H. the Ruler of Rampur on the 23rd January, 1938.

Our programme is that except for the degree classes in the College of Technology for which a highly qualified staff will have to be engaged, training in other classes will mostly pay its way by sale of manufactured articles. The running expenses of degree classes will be about Rs. 1,20,000 a year and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will be needed for building and equipment. The programme of work will be somewhat on the following lines:—

(a) Expansion and development of the Foreman's class in electrical engineering;
(b) Establishment of our own generating plants for electricity;
(c) Opening new industrial workshops, and
(d) Establishment of such workshops as will provide training in the manufacture of articles protected by tariffs such as textiles, sugar and matches.

AGRICULTURE.

The University already possesses an agricultural farm which we are now running on commercial lines and the Old Fort which has now been placed at our disposal will be very useful for training in dairy farming and animal husbandry, etc. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute of Delhi is not very far from Aligarh and it will not be difficult for us to profit by its resources and training. We do not therefore require special arrangements for research work in agricultural chemistry. Nevertheless we must take up training for the B.Sc. Degree in agriculture as early as possible and we will try to make this training as practical as practicable. Students taking up M.Sc. and Ph.D. in agriculture may be permitted to work in the Imperial Institute of Delhi and necessary modification for this purpose may be made in the University Ordinances. Having placed the finances of the agricultural farm on a sound basis we are now trying to make a beginning in the Horticulture and fruit growing. We intend to add a section of agriculture in our botanical laboratory and when all the arrangements for various departments of farming are completed we hope to produce most of the provisions and stores consumed by the University and at present purchased from bazar at a large cost annually.

TIBBIYA COLLEGE

The Tibbiya College was established in 1928 by recurring and non-recurring grants of the Board of Indian Medicines, U.P., and with the help of these grants we hope to be able to build a first class College and Hospital for Indian Medicines. A buiding for this will soon be constructed and tenders have already been invited and funds arranged for. It is intended to provide training in this institution on the lines of modern medical schools with this difference that the medicines used here will be made from Indian herbs. Physiology, anatomy, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology and surgery will be taught here just as in other medical colleges but the medicines used will be from Unani and Vedic pharmacopia. It is hoped that in due course this system will assimilate some of the tried medicines of English pharmacopia such as quinine, etc. The Tibbiya College is run mainly on the U. P. Government grant and the University will not need very large expenditure for developing it.

Your Easter Holidays

Will be Enlivened by

Bombay Talkies' Great Picture

NIRMALA

Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR

A GREAT DRAMATIC PRODUCTION with

Beautiful Songs and Duets unforgettable Scenes—Enchanting Music

Gala Opening at ROXY

Friday April, 15th.

Future Baronet Weds

Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, eldest son of Sir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir.

Miss Mehroo, the adopted daughter of late Sir Dhanjibhoy and Lady Bomanji

Distinguished Gathering At Marriage Of Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Son And Miss Mehroo Ardeshir

"Readymoney House", Nepean Sea Road, was very brilliantly illuminated last evening, on the occasion of the celebration of a brilliant society wedding, and Malabar Hill and its environs, the hub of the aristocrats of the town, were a gala appearance throughout the evening and the night. The bridegroom was Mr. Jehangir, the son of Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, and the bride was Miss Mehroo, daughter of Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, well-known on the Bombay Turf as a race horse-owner and a Steward of the W.I.T. Club. The union thus cemented closer the bonds between the two well-known families, and the elite of the metropolis, representing all communities Indian and foreign, of this cosmopolitan city responded gladly to the invitations and gathered in large number—about 2,000 representing all trades and professions, law, medicine, civil and mechanical engineering, etc.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

Besides a large number of knights and titled personages, there were present the Chief Justice, Judges of the Police and Small Cause Courts.

The Bombay Government were also represented. The Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, who on arrival at 6-50 p.m. was welcomed by Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ardeshir witnessed the wedding ceremony, with evident interest. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder was also present

ACCOMPLISHED BRIDE

The lucky bride, Miss Mehroo, it may be added, is the adopted daughter of late Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomonji and Lady Bomonji. She was adopted by them when she was seven years old, and is an accomplished and cultured lady. She was educated at Harregate College, and has passed the Senior Cambridge Examination. Besides she is well-known for her intense fondness for fine arts and music. The happiest event in her life had flushed her face evidently, and she looked extremely charming in her dazzled sari—the more so on seeing a grand gathering on the happy consummation of her life's dream.

The groom, the future Baronet, has also received liberal education in England.

The guests after partaking the lavish refreshments and dinner, and after wishing the happy couple a happy married life departed, late at night.

The wedding ceremony was performed by two local priests, Ervad Bomonji Dhaber and Ervad

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 11, 1994
Muslim: Safar 8, 1557
Parsi: Avan 7, 1307
Hightide: 8-36; 21-09
Lowtide 2-40; 14-37
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset 6h. 55m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR
Their Schedule 'Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiarwar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The mansion of death" will be the subject of a free lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

ARYA SAMAJ
To-day (Sunday) in the morning at 9 a.m. and in the evening at 7-30 p.m. at Fort Arya Samaj and Girgaum Arya Samaj respectively religious discourses will be delivered.

CINEMA GOERS' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, the branch organization of the Association for the city of Bombay (North), will be inaugurated to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of the Kalishankar Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ"
In connection with the Sri Ramanavami festival, there will be a Nayanam Kacheri by Mr. Tiruvengadu Subramaniam Pillai and Party at 4-15 p.m. today (Sunday), and Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Kabir Das" by Mr. Natesa Bhagvathar of Tiruvalur. at 9-0 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ
In connection with the Sree Ramanavami Utsavam, there will be Seetha Kalyanam from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Pinnal Kolattam by South Indian Girls under the guidance of Brahmashree Koduvayoor Subramania Bhagvathar at 4 p.m. and procession from 6 p.m. today (Sunday).

HAHNEMANN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION
This function will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m at Shree Pant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, when speeches will be delivered by homoeopaths about the life of Hahnemann the founder of Homoeopathy and about the science of homoeopathy in general.

DISCOURSES BY EUROPEAN MAZDASNANS
The European Mazdasnan tourists will deliver two discourses and sing their hymns with organ under the joint auspices of the Rahnumal Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society, The programme is as follows:—
To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Sir J. J. Modi Memorial Hall (Apollo Street, near Museum) Sunday Service with Mazdasnan Hymns and discourses by Mothers Gloria and Ashoi on "True Concert of Mazdasnan prayers."
On Tuesday, the 12th instant at 6-0 p.m. at Sir C. J. Hall. Reception to Mazdasnan friends and discourses by them on Mazdasnan movement in Europe and its significance. Sir Hormuzdiyar P. Dastur, Kt., has kindly consented to preside.

CAPITOL
To-day at 10 a.m.
As. 9 & 4 only.
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-15 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prince and the Pauper." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Snow White and Seven Dwarfs". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EROS—"Life Begins With Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I Met My Love Again." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Bring Up Baby." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Second Honeymoon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Beg Borrow or Steal". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, at 2-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Clan Line Steamer Clan Ranald left Suez 7th morning.

ALDONENSES IN BOMBAY
The Annual General Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in the I.L.I. Hall, Dabul, at 11 a.m.

"WAIKAR SANGHA"
The meeting of the 'Waikar Sangha' will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Sangha's premises, Parekh Building Zabawadi, Bombay, Thakurdwar.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY
The Ex. Service Town Band (I.A.) will play under the Directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday), commencing at 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

WESTERN INDIA HOUSE
"Western India House", the new building on Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay of the Western Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara will be opened by Seth Ghanashyamdas Birla to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Fascism is the hope of India". Mr. John Barnabas will move and Mr. T. K. Menon will oppose it.

'G' WARD TENANTS LEAGUE
The members of the League will visit various chawls near Khede Gally No. 1 and 2, Saitan Chowkey, D'Lisle Road, etc. to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)
Those tenants who have any grievance are asked to be present there.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above Association a debate will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. on "Education and not prohibition should be the first item of the Congress Programme in the Legislatures" at C. S. S. High School, Kandewadi, Bombay, 4.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALA LECTURE
At the Hall of The Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cawasji Patel Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a talk on the advantage of Chanting the Holy Avesta Manthra.
All Parsees are cordially invited to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ
Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering Reception Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, where the General Report and Statement of Accounts of the Gathering will be considered and passed.

N. K. G. S. B. SANGH
The second annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held today, (Sunday) at the Sangh's Hall, Sokabai Building, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ.
Under the auspices of the above Samaj there will be a recital by Mrs. Lalita Venkatraman, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Pandal at Krishna Buildings, Parel.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Anniversary Day of late Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at Shripant Bhuvan, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge at 2 p.m. when all the Homoeopaths practising in the city of Bombay and Suburbs are invited to attend the function.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE
Under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers League, to-day (Sunday) at seven p.m. (S.T.), on the Terrace of Prag Lila Mansion, No. 63, Peddar Road, (three minutes from Bus Station, near Kemp and Co.,), Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver, in English, a public lecture, with illustrative explanations of identifying the Constellations and gazing the Stars, both, with naked eye and through telescope.

World Students' Association Secretary To Meet Local Workers

A tea party will be given today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House (Council Hall), when Mr. James Kluggmann, Secretary, the World Students' Association, will meet student workers in the city.

RECEPTION TO MINISTER
A reception will be accorded to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, and his colleagues in the Bombay Congress Ministry in the Hall of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya (Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar) to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

HON. MR. MUNSHI TO VISIT C. T. SETTLEMENTS
The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, along with the members of the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee will visit the Criminal Tribes Settlements at Belgaum and Hubli on 15th and 16th respectively. The Hon. Minister will thereafter proceed to Sholapur on 17th and thence to Baramati Settlement where a further meeting of the Committee will be held

GOVT. SERVANTS & KHADI
The Government of Bombay have issued a circular to all Heads of Departments and offices informing them that as Government are anxious to develop and encourage indigenous and particularly cottage industries, there is not, nor has there been any prohibition against Government servants using khadi cloth for personal apparel including caps. If they so desire

NATIONAL WEEK MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty in connection with the National Week.
Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Umashankar Dixit, D. S. Babrekar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Prof. Gharpure, Lalji Pendse, S. G. Patkar and others will speak
Loud speakers will be installed. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

NATIONAL WEEK

Programme For To-day

ANDHERI and BORIVLI—Khadi hawking by Vile Parle Khadi Mandir.

BHULESHWAR—Public meeting at Tambakanta, Dhanji Street corner under the presidentship of Minister Morarji Desai, 9 p.m. Speakers will include Messrs Motichand G. Kapadia, Sunderdas Morarji, Manibhai Seth, Umashanker Dixit and Kantaben Khandwala.

BYCULLA—Public meeting, opposite Venus Cinema, Parel Road, Mr. R. K. Achrekar presiding. Minister M. Y. Nurie, Messrs S. K. Patil, V. B. Karnik and Abdul Hamid will speak.

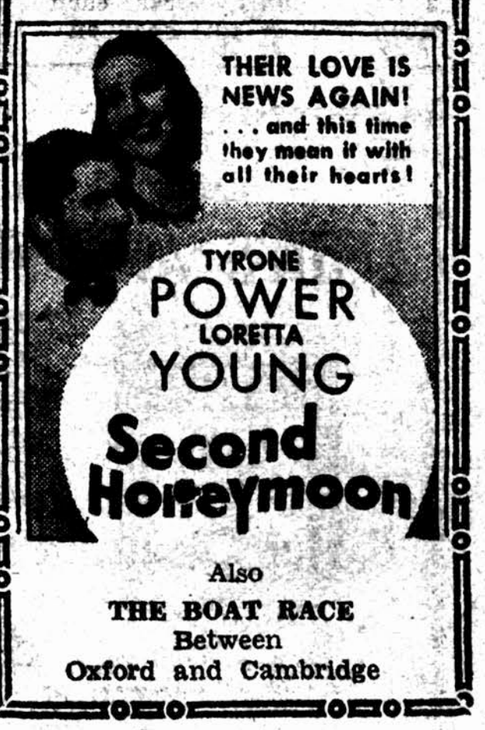
DADAR—Prabhat pheri from Kamgar Maidan to Matunga, 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. Khadi hawking 5 p.m. Procession from Kamgar Maidan to Matunga. 8 p.m. Public meeting near Napoo Hall (Matunga, G.I.P.), at 8 p.m. Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., will preside and speakers will include Ministers M. D. D. Gilder and L. M. Patil.

GHATKOPAR—Flag salutation at 8 a.m.

KURLA ROAD—Khadi hawking. Public meeting at 8-30 a.m.

MANDVI—Clove Boycott pheri will start at 8 a.m. Enrollment of Congress members at 3 p.m.

VILLE PARLE—Prabhat pheri to start from Gandhi Chowk, 7 a.m., reaching Chakala Village where flag salutation will be held. Public meeting at Gandhi Chowk at 9 p.m. when, national songs and powadas will be recited and there will be a garba dance performance.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


Also
THE BOAT RACE
Between
Oxford and Cambridge

New Sanatorium At Juhu

Buildings Include 28 Well-Furnished Blocks

The Sheth Laldas Prabhudas Kothari Hindu Sanatorium and Charitable Dispensary have been constructed at Juhu at a cost of over Rs. 2,00,000 near the Aerodrome,. Originally a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was donated by the late Mr. Sheth Laldas Prabhudas Kothari under his will for the construction of a Sanatorium for Hindus at some hill station.

The trustees of the late Sheth Laldas Prabhudas Kothari however felt that there were sufficient number of sanatoriums for Hindus at different hill stations and further it was not possible for the middle and poor class families to take benefit of the hill station all the year round. Ultimately they thought of Juhu for the construction of a sanatorium so that even middle-class and poor families, while serving in Bombay, can take benefit of the sanatorium.

Accordingly the trustees applied to the High Court of Bombay for the necessary sanction for constructing a sanatorium at Juhu and the same was granted by Mr. Justice Wadia.

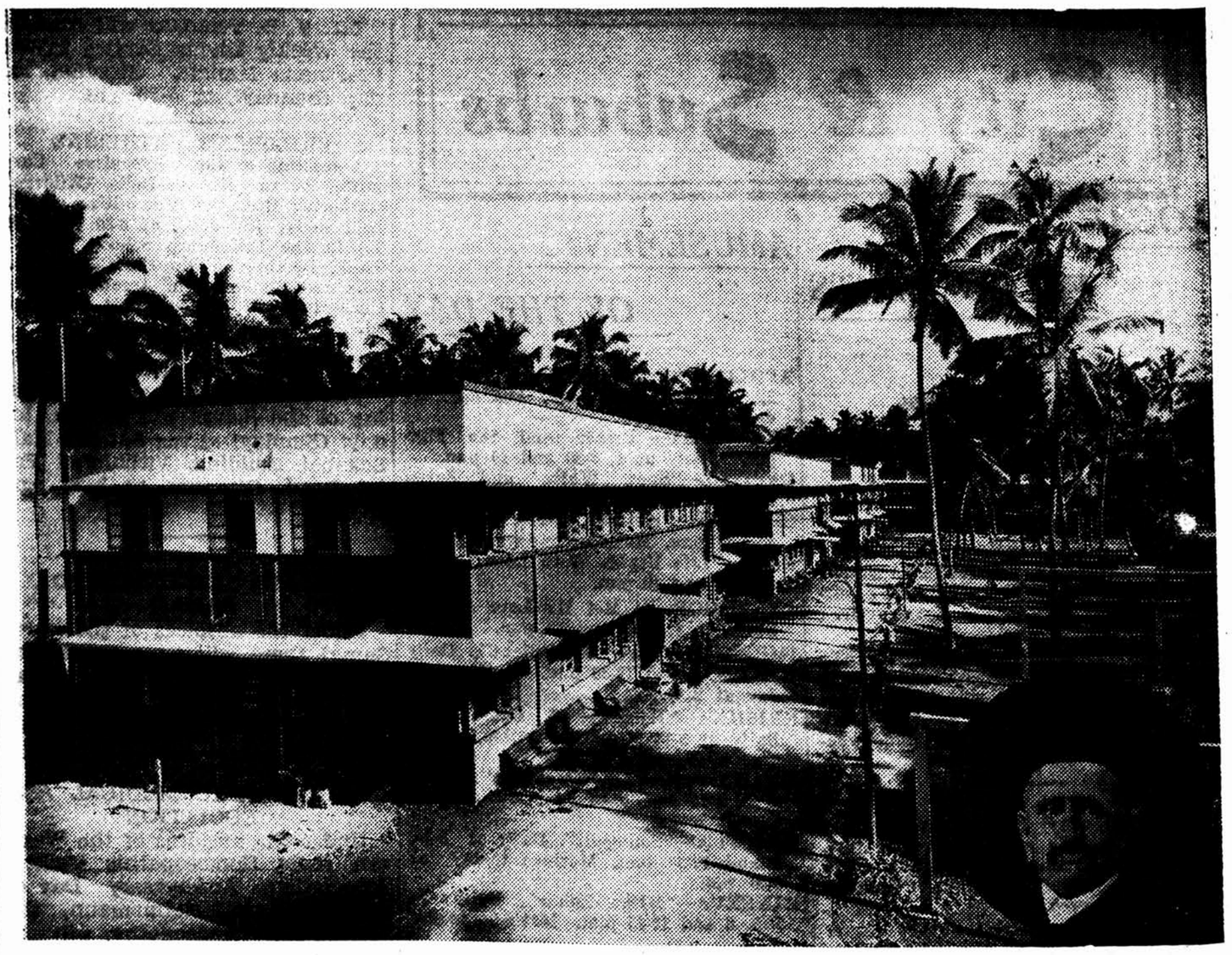
After the said order was made, the trustees purchased the present plot of land and began the construction of the sanatorium, which is now thrown open to the public.

As there was sufficient income on the said amount by way of investment in the meantime and there was sufficient surplus in the hands of the trustees, the trustees made another application to the High Court of Bombay for the necessary sanction to utilise the income of the surplus funds for the maintenance of a charitable dispensary for the use of the general public at Juhu without distinction of caste or creed and which application was recently granted by Mr. Justice Somjee.

At one time when the sanatorium was nearly complete and going to be thrown open to the public, a notice was served under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of a part thereof for widening the existing flying gap at Juhu. The trustees were at a loss to understand what to do in the matter and ultimately facts and figures were placed before the Civil Aviation authorities at New Delhi, when the authorities concerned both at Bombay and New Delhi excluded the area proposed to be acquired from the sanatorium from acquisition proceedings on the trustees giving certain guarantees and which guarantees were sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay.

The above sanatorium consists of 16 small family blocks and 12 big family blocks, each of which is fully furnished on the modern style and the families, who would take advantage of the sanatorium will have practically to bring nothing except wearing apparels.

Applications could be made to the Manager of the above sanatorium at 63, Old Modikhana Street, Fort, Bombay.



Laldas Prabhudas Kothari Hindu Sanatorium at Juhu which has been completed at a cost of two lakhs.

Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of Punjab, and Lady Emerson sailed yesterday for England on leave.

TO SAVE ONESELF FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF QUININE TAKE

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

ITS QUALITIES KICK OUT OF YOUR BODY ALL THAT DULLNESS WHICH PULLS YOU DOWN. THESE TABLETS CAN BE SAFELY TAKEN BY WOMEN AT ALL TIMES. AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

PRICE: RE. 1 PER BOTTLE OF 100 TABLETS.

V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

A. AMIN & Company 114, Frere Rd.
CARNAC BUNDER: BOMBAY 9.

Stockists:—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, and Others

ENDING ZANZIBAR DEADLOCK?

Deputy Secretary To Fly To Zanzibar To Negotiate Settlement

BOMBAY, April 9.

It is unofficially but reliably learned that Mr. G. Bozman, Deputy Secretary, Education, Health and Lands, who is at present on leave in England, will fly to Zanzibar shortly in order to negotiate a settlement of the clove deadlock.

Mr. Bozman accompanied the Rt. Hon. Sastri during his tour of Malaya in 1936.—A.P.

Card Play Ends In Knife Attack

Following a faction fight between two parties over a game of cards at Nawab Chawl, Lamington Road, on Friday, two persons were stated to be seriously assaulted and were removed to the hospital with knife wounds. Before the fight assumed serious dimensions, the police were stated to have come on the scene. Lathis and knives were employed it is learnt, by the parties.

Deputy Inspector Vichare of the Nagpada Police is making inquiries.

Billimora Workers' Strike

Strikers' Demands Conceded

The workers of the Billimora Gaikwar Mills went on strike on the 30th ultimo. In response to an appeal from the strikers the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) sent Com. S. G. Patkar to help the workers.

Lots of meetings were held and processions were taken out. It was a unique sight in the town for the first time. The citizens ranged themselves on the side of the strikers and promises of their active help came forth.

The Strike Committee representatives, Messrs Patkar, Idla, Shet, Maganbhai Patel, and five strikers, held successful negotiations with the management, in the presence of the State Officials.

The following ten demands were granted:—

(1) The Mill shall work for ten hours per day, and not 14 and 12 as before.

(2) Four days' compulsory rest per month.

(3) Arrears of wages to be paid to a duly accredited representative of the worker. Formerly such wages were confiscated.

(4) Wages to be paid twice in a month.

(5) No excessive fine to be imposed on damaged cloth.

(6) No beating and abuse of workers.

(7) No victimisation.

(8) The management never paid Budlis for a shorter period It was agreed to do now.

(9) Rates to be pasted on the Mill gate.

(10) 5, 7, 10 pies increases were sanctioned on certain sorts affecting about 300 looms.

The success of the Strike created a good deal of enthusiasm amongst the workers and they immediately started "Billimora Mill Kamdar Union, on the advice of Com. Sabkar| Every striker expressed his willingness to be a member of the Union. They also started a Workers' Volunteer Corps.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Jairamdas On Congress Cabinet Resolution On Dain's Appointment

LAHORE, April 9.

Interviewed by the Associated Press as to the significance of the Working Committee resolution regarding the Governorship of Orissa, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that the resolution had been rightly taken by the public as not one of mere protest. The resolution was intended to convey the impossibility of any responsible Ministry functioning under the Governor, who was its own subordinate. Public opinion in no country will understand this act of the British Government, which renders the new Constitution a farce. The situation, which will be created if Mr. Dain comes to be appointed Governor, would be intolerable and the Ministry there would find it impossible to function.

The issue has a natural interest for the whole country.—A.P.

JAIRAMDAS MEETS PUNJAB LEADERS

LAHORE, April 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Member of the Congress Working Committee, who came to Lahore on special duty on behalf of the Working Committee, and to-day further talks on the Punjab situation with leaders of various shades of opinion and also discussed the question of organisational work with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Dewan Chaman Lal, Lala Duni Chand and others.

Mr. Daulatram has been having a busy programme since his arrival in Lahore and is likely to be here for another two days before leaving for Peshawar.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR DISPUTE SETTLED

(From Our Correspondent.)

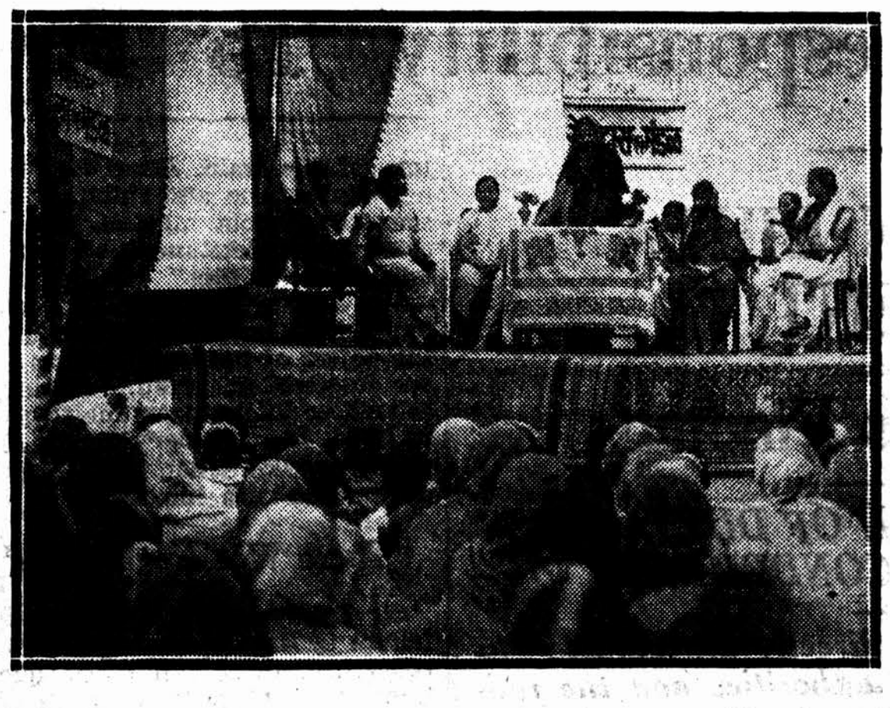
AHMEDABAD, April 9.

It is reliably understood that at last both parties of the Share Bazar have come to a settlement to-day. The bazar will now open from Monday regularly and business will go on as before. The share dalals of Bombay who have arrived here have played an important part in this settlement. Seth Sarabhai, it is understood, has now agreed for withdrawal of injunction which he has got. Both parties have gladly welcomed this settlement.

SHARE MARKET OPENED BY PRESIDENT

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The President of the Share Market opened the Hall of the market to-day and announced that a settlement had been reached between both the parties by which the injunction obtained by Seth Sarabhai from the court against the President and other Directors will be withdrawn on Monday, and the market will begin working that day after a meeting of the Board of Directors.—A.P.



The opening ceremony of the Rohidas Mahila Seva Mandal was performed under the Presidentship of Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh on April 1.

Tide Turns In China's Favour

Capital Of Shantung Wrested From Japanese

HANKOW, April 10.

The Chinese troops have entered the walled city of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, which has been in Japanese hands for three months, after storming the gates.

The fighting is proceeding in the streets.—Reuter.

(Other China News on Page 15).

GOEBBEL'S CALL TO NAZIS

Germany Will Plump For Fuhrer In Plebiscite

BERLIN, April 9.

"I proclaim the day of Greater Germany and the Reich. Hoist the flag."

Thus Dr. Goebbels at 11 a.m. broadcast a proclamation of a new and Greater Reich resulting from the Anschluss.

Simultaneously citizens and the traffic observed a two-minutes silence, while sirens shrieked and aeroplane roared overhead dropping leaflets asking the people to vote "Yes" and flags fluttered over every building.

To-morrow fifty million voters of the Greater Reich will be asked to ratify Herr Hitler's Austrian coup in the fourth plebiscite since the Nazis' assumption of power.

A voter will have the choice of putting a cross in a large circle next the word "Ja", marking a smaller circle next the word "Nein", invalidate his paper or abstain. There is one seat in the Reichstag for every 60,000 voters.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

The result is a foregone conclusion—officials confidently predicting that 99 to 100 per cent. voters will support the Fuehrer. The Austrians constitute four million, out of the total number of voters. All Aryans aged 20 and over, are eligible to vote, but Jews and those of Jewish extraction are excluded.

The plebiscite lacks the excitement of a general election in democratic countries, because of the absence of Opposition parties.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI ABANDONS HIS AUSTRIAN FRIENDS

Empire Broadcast About Changes In Germany

Summary of a recent Empire Broadcast from Daventry about the Recent Changes in Germany refers to the German Army and the difference of opinion among many of its leading Generals and other officials on one side and the Nazi party which now rules Germany politically on the other side.

It is stated that the Fuhrer has asserted his authority and the German nation always appreciates any man who shows strength and determination.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY'S SATELLITE

That a strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis is in the minds of the Fuhrer and Signor Mussolini seems to be indicated by what is just happening in Austria. It looks very much as though Austria would now become a satellite of Germany and that the foreign policy of the two countries will in future, be identical.

It is also stated that speculation is rife as to what Signor Mussolini's attitude has been during these sudden and startling negotiations, if they can so be called.

He now seems to have abandoned his former Austrian friends and to have left them to their fate, for it is difficult to put any other interpretation upon his inaction, if inaction it was. It has even been alleged that he advised Dr. Schuschnigg to give way to Herr Hitler's demands and that he told him that he could not expect any help from Italy.

INCREDIBLE.

What has induced him to change his policy is a question that is now occupying the minds of observers of foreign affairs. It seems incredible that Herr Hitler should not have given him something in return, and there are those who fear that this "something" may be in the shape of a promise send strong reinforcements to help General Franco in Spain. The summary concludes with a hope that this is not the case, for it would create a very serious situation.

FUTURE OF AUSTRIA

Hitler Harangues Vienna Crowds

VIENNA: April 10.

The existence of Greater Germany was ceremoniously proclaimed in Vienna. At least 1,00,000 people crowded in the Station Square and streets to see the arrival of Herr Hitler, who drove to the Town Hall, where in reply to the greeting of the new Mayor of Vienna, Herr Hitler said:

"I regard Vienna as a pearl, and will endeavour to give it a setting worthy of its value I will see that the whole of Germany agree in this work. It is an unchangeable situation that has arisen."

The National Socialists, who participated in the Nazi coup of June 1934, were then presented to Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

The BROADWAY
Kingsway—Khodadad Circle—Dadar
TO-DAY—MORNING MATINEE AT 10-30 A.M.
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"THE CRUSADES"
with
LORETTA YOUNG
HENRY WILCOXON
The scarlet middle ages live again in shining romance and thrilling spectacles!
Daily three shows at 4, 6-30 10 P.M.
THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER

TO-DAY This Week
SEE & HEAR
SULOCHANA
The Queen of the Silver Screen
In
ROLE OF A REPORTER
IN
IMPERIAL'S
"New Searchlight"
Director:
MR. HOMI MASTER.
Featuring:
D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MAHOMED, JAMSHEDJI, ZILLOO, LAXMI, SAYED AHMED, GULAM RASUL.
At
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road, Bombay.
Shows:
5-15, 8 and 10-30.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30.

3RD WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
at
PLAZA & APOLLO
Daily 5, 7-45 & 10-30.

Railway's Responsibility To Pay Damages

REPORT ON BIHTA ACCIDENT

Justice Thom's Findings

OFFICIAL'S DERELICTION OF DUTY: CLASS OF X B ENGINES CONDEMNED

That the Bihta disaster is directly attributable to the negligence of the railway authorities and the railway company, that the attempt of the mechanical engineer to attribute the accident to the weakness in the track has completely failed and that the derailment was due to the engine running at an excessive speed and "hunting" these are the findings of Sir John Thom, the Chief Justice of Allahabad, who investigated into the tragedy which resulted in 107 being killed and 117 injured.

Sir John Thom condemns the Deputy Controller for "grave dereliction of duty" and hold that "the railway company has in my judgment clearly failed in the discharge of their functions to excercise that ordinary care upon which the law insists."

In conclusion he says the railway company must pay damages to the victims or their dependents.

NEW DELHI, Apr. 8.

Sir John Thom, the Chief Justice of Allahabad, published today, his report on the Bihta train smash in which 107 people were killed and 117 injured.

In his report on the cause of the disaster, Sir John Thom says:

"The derailment of the 18 Down train near Bihta on July 17, 1937, resulted from distortion of the track which was caused by XB class engine No. 1916 running at excessive speed, and hunting;

"The accident is directly attributable to negligence on the part of the Railway Company, and the Railway Company are accordingly liable to damages to those who were injured and the dependents of those who were killed in the accident."

With regard to the first finding, Sir John observes that at the time of the accident the train was travelling somewhere in the region of 55 miles per hour.

"It would not be reasonable in the circumstances," says Sir John, "to hold that the driver of the train was culpably negligent in that he was driving at an excessive rate of speed. On the section of the line where the accident occurred, he was entitled to drive at a speed of 45 miles per hour.

Driver's Difficulties

"It is a matter of general admission that without a speedometer it is impossible for a driver to regulate his speed exactly. Some witnesses have deposed that it is impossible for a driver to determine within five miles an hour what the exact speed is. One witness has said that it is impossible to determine the speed within seven miles an hour and another within ten miles an hour. There can be no question that it would be quite unreasonable to expect a driver, especially at night time, to maintain an exact speed of 45 miles per hour. He might be travelling at 50 miles per hour or over, and yet be under the impression that he is well within the restricted speed.

"Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that on the morning of July 17, 1937, at the time of the accident, the 28 Down was being driven at an excessive rate of speed. The speed was over 50 miles an hour. At a speed of 45 miles per hour there was little or no margin of safety."

Before considering the important question of hunting, Sir John refers to the definition of "hunting" given by the Senior Government Inspector in his report on the accident to the Railway Board. He says: "It is well known that every engine hunts to a more or less degree. Hunting is a horizontal side to side movement of a locomotive round a vertical axis, i.e., it is not a parallel side to side but a definite nosing movement. There is no sway. This movement is considered generally to correspond to a critical range of speed different in each locomotive, usually at the higher speeds."

After examining the evidence of the drivers, Sir John says: "If their evidence be accepted, it is established that during the last three trips prior to the one in which it was involved in the accident, i.e., on three occasions within a fortnight, the engine hunted sufficiently violently for the drivers to report the fact."

Question Of Negligence

Sir John next examines the question: Is the accident in any way attributable to negligence on the part of the Railway Company? It cannot be said that the evidence establishes that there was any negligence either in the construction of the new bank at the submerged opening or in the maintenance of the track or in the throwing of the track open to traffic at unrestricted speeds. He refers to a report made by the driver of 6 Down Mail which passed Bihta at speed about 9 p.m. on July 16. The driver of the 6 down Mail, which arrived at Dinapore shortly after 9 p.m. reported to Mr. Bowder, the shunter at the station, that between Koilwa and Bihta the line was defective.

Mr. Bowder stated before the Senior Government Inspector on July 18 as follows: "On the arrival of the 6 Down Mail, the driver informed me after examining his engine, that the down line between Koilwar and Bihta was defective and that his engine had jerked. He asked me to inform the Controller immediately on my return back to the office after the departure of the train. After the train had started, he also informed me something about mileage, but I could not understand the correct mileage from him."

Mr. Bowder reported the matter to the Controller at Dinapore the object of having a caution order imposed at Arrah. Although the officer in charge of the Control received Mr. Bowder's report, he failed to take action and, in fact, no caution was imposed.

"There Was Negligence"

Sir John observes: "So far the failure to issue a caution order is concerned, there can be no question that there was neglience. The Controller at Dinapore were informed by Mr. Bowder of the report of the driver of the 6 Down. It was not contended that a caution order need not have been issued. It is not, therefore, necessary to discuss the evidence on this point in any detail. The Deputy Controller at Dinapore, who was in charge on the night of July 16, admitted receiving information that the driver of the 6 Down had reported the track to be defective. He admitted further that it was his duty to have directed the issue of a caution order at Arrah. He deposed that he instructed the Assistant Section Controller to give the necessary direction to the Station Master at Arrah.

"The Assistant Section Controller denies receiving any such instruction. Having seen and heard the witness, I accept the latter's testimony. There is no reason why the Assistant Section Controller should not have carried out an instruction from the Deputy Controller to inform Arrah that a caution order should be issued. He had only to lift the receiver of his telephone and speak to the Station Master at Arrah. The Deputy Controller was in the same room as the Assistant Section Controller. He admitted that he was responsible for ensuring that a caution order was issued and that it was his duty to satisfy himself that his instruction in regard to the order were carried out. There is no question that under the Railway Company's rules he is the official who is responsible. He failed to discharge his responsibility; a caution order was not in fact issued.

"The Deputy Controller was guilty not merely of an error of judgment but of gross dereliction of duty. Had a caution order been imposed, there would have been no accident.

"It has to be borne in mind, however, in this connection that whatever caused the 6 down to lurch had nothing to do with the accident."

On the main charge of negligence, Sir John observes: "Under the link system in force in July 1937, the engine allotted to haul the 13 up to Moghul Serai was the engine allotted to haul the 18 Down to Jhajha, on its return journey. But the 18 Down had a booked speed, according to the time table, of over 45 miles per hour.

"The evidence definitely establishes that to keep the booked timings both these trains had to exceed the speed limit of 45 miles per hour. It is manifest, therefore, that XB No. 1916 should not, apart altogether from its mechanical condition, have been sent out with the 13 Up..... It was contended that it might be necessary in exceptional circumstances to attach an XB engine even to a mail train during the monsoon period, e.g., if it were absolutely impossible to procure a non-XB engine at a certain stage of the journey and if the only other alternative was not to run the mail. In such circumstances, however, it would be only reasonable to remind the driver of the train that he was not expected to run according to time-table timings."

"There is no doubt whatever that the alloting of XB No. 1916 to haul the 13 Up and the 28 Down on July 16, 1937 was, in the circumstances, an act of negligence, and further that negligence is directly connected with the accident at Bihta. The responsibility, however, does not rest with the Running Shed Foreman at Jhajha. It lies further up. The Shed authorities knew no better. When engines were booked for hunting, the practice in the shed was to change the bogie control springs. There were no instructions that any other repairs should be attempted or that a report should be made to the Superintendent of Power, or to the Power Inspector when engines continued to hunt after the springs had been changed. The Railway Administration, therefore, must in the circumstances accept responsibility for engine XB No. 1916 leaving Jhajha shed on July 16, 1937."

Evidence Of Distortion

"The evidence is overwhelming, and establishes beyond all doubt, that XB engines have continued to distort the track from 1928 when they were first run on the East Indian Railway down to the present day. Now, an engine which distorts the track is a dangerous engine. Distortion may lead to derailment. The accidents at Talandoo in 1929 and at Ganjkhawaja in 1933 were due to track distortion. The continued reports of track distortion and the continued booking of XB engines for hunting ought to have been a sufficient warning to the Railway Company that XB engines were dangerous engines A special watch ought to have been directed on the behaviour of these engines and definite instructions in regard to the use of these engines should have been issued to the Shed authorities. If the Shed authorities had had appropriate instructions, engine No. 1916 would not have been sent out with the 13 Up on July 16, 1937."

Railway's Record

Sir John also quotes a letter written by Mr. Turner, the Divisional Superintendent, in February 1936, and concludes: "The Railway has undoubtedly a good record. Its standard of efficiency has been high. This is clear from the figures which were given by the Agent at the inquiry. Millions of passengers every year are carried, millions of miles with comparatively little loss of life. Loss of life in the year 1936-37 was two, and in 1935-36 nil. In view of this record, the persistent ineptitude, fumbling and lack of grasp which have characterised the Company's handling of the problem of XB engines is the more remarkable. The experience which the Railway Company had of XB engines upon their track should have been a sufficient warning to the Company to take decisive action long before 1937. If such action had been taken, there would have been no accident at Bihta.

"It would appear that although there was available in the various departments of the Railway Administration information as to the behaviour of and possibility of the resulting danger from XB engines, this information does not seem to have been focussed. But the Railway Company's attention was directly drawn to the apparent lack of co-ordination of the activities and policy of the various departments by the Rail-

(Continued on Page 33).

Clove Boycott Going Strong

B. P. C. C. Warning Againt Mischief-Mongers

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Clove Picketing continued on Saturday morning at Alexandra and Victoria Docks where a large number of bales are lying. Mr. V. B. Karnik and Dr. Shetty of the Dock Workers' Union, together with a batch of workers, successfully picketed at the Victoria Dock No. 5. Mr. Manibhai Sheth and Mr. Dalpatram of the Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal kept guard at the Alexandra Dock.

A WARNING

Throughout the day some interested persons were busy, spreading rumours about the possibility of a communal fracas but they could not succeed. Thanks to the efforts of the Congress workers. We want to make it clear once for all that in this question of clove boycott, there is no place of any kind of communal considerations. The Indians, undergoing hardships in Zanzibar, are not confined to any particular community. Musalmans and Hindus are suffering alike in Zanzibar by the unjust decree of the Government there. We must, therefore, warn the public against the mischievous attempts of interested persons to give a communal bias of this question. We must all stand united as Indians if the boycott is to succeed.

We are glad to announce that the dock workers, who are both Hindus and Musalmans have responded to our appeal without any communal considerations. Their example is worthy of being copied by one and all.

To-day (Sunday) has been declared as the "Clove Boycott Day" We hope hundreds of citizens will help the Congress in making the programme a great success.

CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY IN CITY

To-day's Programme

9 a. m. (S.T.):—Cinema Show for Harijan, Lamington Talkies.

11 a. m. (S.T.):—Priti Bhojan at Jinnah Hall.

Members of the D. C. Cs will visit shops in their ward, seal the quantity if any found with the grocer or dealer and get signatures on Congress pledge forms.

9 p. m. (S.T.):—Public Meeting at Dana Bundar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside. Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, G. N. Desai, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Tayab Ali and others will speak on clove boycott situation.

Loud speakers will be installed.

PRITI BHOJAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a Priti Bhojan (Cosmopolitan Dinner) to-day (Sunday) at 11 a. m. (S. T.) at the Congress House. Harijans from various institutions have been invited to join this function. Other persons wishing to join the dinner have to buy tickets by paying one rupee. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress Ministers and members of Legislature will participate in this pleasant function. Tickets are available at the Congress House.

Monument To Humanitarian Activities Of Gujaratis

Governor Opens Extension And New Ward In Sir Harkisondas Hospital

Before a large and distinguished gathering on Saturday afternoon, H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, declared open the extension of Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital.

His Excellency the Governor was received by the President and members of the Managing Committee and conducted to the dais.

HISTORY OF HOSPITAL

Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the hospital then gave a short history of the hospital since 29th April, 1918, when the corner stone of the hospital was laid by Lord Willingdon and then said:—

Ever since the second floor was put up the question whether it was possible for us to put up a third floor on the hospital building was engaging our attention. It might be stated frankly that the hospital has attained its present stature with a rapidity which was never anticipated by us. The hospital foundations were strong, but we had to be careful that the putting up a third floor did not endanger the hospital structure.

As a result of the putting up of this additional floor there will be accommodation in the hospital for 123 free beds, 33 part-paying beds, and 44 paying beds, making in all 200 beds, whereas the accommodation in the year 1925 was only for 40 beds as stated above.

Before resolving to build this additional floor we had anxiously to consider the question as to how to meet the additional expense involved in the putting up of the floor as also in the maintenance of the increased number of beds. About this time we were very fortunate in being able to enlist the sympathies of Sheth Bhimjibhai Kara and Dr. Tribhowandas Chaturbhuj Merchant, L.M. and S., who as the executors and trustees of the late Sheth Gopaldas Nathoobai gave us a donation of Rs. 80,000 for the establishment of a free ward of 14 beds to be named after him in this hospital. The late Sheth Gopaldas Nathoobhai Ramji Vora was a philanthropic and a leading member of the Kapole Bania caste to which the late Sir Harikisondas Nurrotumdas, Kt., belonged.

COST OF PRESENT STRUCTURE

The cost of the present structure is estimated at about Rs. 1,35,000. Besides this the hospital owns to-day two buildings, one Janmashtami Building which was purchased at a price of Rs. 1,65,000 and the other building at First Chinch Bunder Road worth Rs. 1,00,000 which was given by way of donation by Bai Velbai, widow of Sheth Kanji Jadavji. The cash securities amount today to Rs. 11,41,581.

Besides this the hospital has invested a sum of about Rs. 1,00,000 in hospital equipment.

In the result we find that the total value of the assets in the year 1925 was Rs. 11,50,583, whereas in the year 1937 it was about Rs. 24,95,000.

Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas then requested the Governor to declare open the Hospital Extension and Seth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora Free Ward.

HARD JOB

The Governor before declaring open the Extension and the Ward said:—

"This hospital stands as a monument not only to the humanitarian activity of the Gujarati community but, as your President has remarked, to the value of organised charity. I was struck, while listening to the remarks of your Honorary Secretary, by the fact that in its organisation this institution follows very closely the example of the great hospitals in England. It receives no help from the State and the really poor get free treatment, while the inevitable gulf between expenditure and interest from investments is made up by fees from the well-to-do and by donations from the public. This system is not without its drawbacks, but it has one outstanding advantage in that it appeals to generous instincts and does succeed in extracting the maximum support from those who can afford to give.

"This hospital is no exception. I have noted, but without surprise, the equanimity with which Mr. Desai records the fact that he relies mainly on fees and donations to make up an annual deficit of Rs. 1,20,000. I say without surprise for two reasons. The magnificent facilities afforded both for the poor and for the rich; the scope of your work, medical, surgical and maternity; your skilled staff; your air-conditional theatre—all these convince me that the hospital deserves and will obtain the support of the public for whom it is intended. In the second place, the great Gujarati community in Bombay is so well-known for its philanthropy that there is every reason to expect that the sources which have sustained you in the past will not fail you now.

"Many institutions have benefited from the generosity of the Gujarati community, and it is only right, and it must be a source of much satisfaction, that this hospital, which is intended for that community, should have made such outstanding progress.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is with the greatest pleasure that I accepted the invitation of your President to open the most recent extensions to this hospital, and I heartily endorse Sir Ishwardas' hope that the Gujarati community will continue to give it their constant and increasing support.

"I now declare open the fourth-floor extension of this hospital and the Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora Free Ward."

The function came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. B. B. Yodh.

HON. MR. NURIE ON TOUR

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave Bombay on April 14, on a tour of inspection of the irrigation system and tube-wells in the United Provinces and will return on April 19. In the course of his tour, the Hon. Minister will visit Agra Aligarh and Cawnpore.

MEETING IN 'A' WARD

A Prabhat Pheri will start today at 7 a. m. from the 'A' Ward Congress Office and public meeting under the auspices of the 'A' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held at Gogha Street at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Joachim Alwa, S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., Madan Shetty, F. M. Pinto, Hakim Ikrami and Sardar Thamansingh will speak.

LABOUR UNREST IN JAMSHEDPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail)

Tata workers especially those of the Sheet Mills are agitated over the policy of the Management who are said to be backing Manek Homi. The workers again assembled yesterday at the G. Town Maidan in huge mass meeting where speakers after peaers denounced this policy. Prof. Abdul Bari advised them to deal fairly and squarely with labour in their own interest. Afterwards election of the Tata Workers' Union was held in the meeting. Prof. Abdul Bari was unanimously elected President and Comrade John, Secretary of the Union. Twenty-three men were elected to form the Executive Committee with powers to co-opt members elected by shops and departments. An annual membership subscription from two annas to one rupee was fixed and the list of grievances was formulated including general increase, revision of gratuity, bonus and leave scheme permanency of service, reduction of rents etc. A resolution authorising immediate registration of the Union was also passed.

CABLE WORKERS UNREST

Situation is unchanged and workers are eagerly awaiting results of the discussion. If the negotiation fails, there will be an immediate call to hartal.

TATANAGAR FOUNDRY WORKS

At a mass meeting held at Foundry Maidan on 4-4-1938 under the presidency of N. C. Pal, Tatanagar Foundry Workers' Union was formed. Prof. Abdul Bari and local leaders addressed the gathering.

DR. CHANDU FOR MADRAS ASSEMBLY

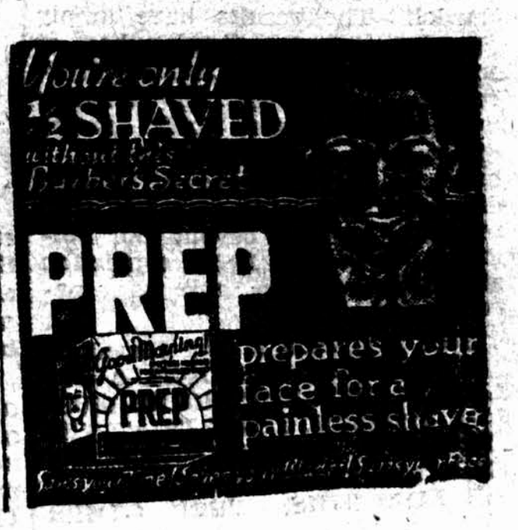
Sardar Patel Approves Nominations

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has approved the nomination of Dr. Chandu for the By-election to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Calicut Taluqa constituency.

"PROHIBITION DAY" IN "A" WARD

Yesterday (Saturday) the members of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee had a busy day round the Fort are with a band of National Volunteers holding meetings at important centres, shouting Congress slogans to observe the 'Prohibition Day' of the 'National Week'.

There were about seven meetings held in different places where the significance of the celebration was explained and tributes were paid to the work of the Congress Ministers in the seven Provinces. Mr. F. M. Pinto, who spoke at most of the meetings, stressed the necessity of joining the Congress which alone could stop exploitation and intensify India's Anti-Imperialistic struggle.



Faith Not Lost In N.-C.-O. And Civil Resistance

Gandhiji's Reply To Critics Of His Article On Meeting Riots By Non-Violent Methods

If Congressmen Have No Faith In Non-violence Let Them Discard Creed, But Let Them Not Be Cowards

"Swaraj could not be obtained through non-violent means unless our non-violence was of the brave and such as to be able to deal effectively with violence," says Gandhiji replying to criticisms of his remarks arising out of the recent riots in to-day's issue of the "Harijan.".

Continuing he writes:—

"I have not maintained that it could not be obtained by other means. But if it could be so obtained we were not ready to deliver the goods for we were not ready for matching our forces against the British." Writing under the caption of "Choice" Mahatma Gandhi says:

"My remarks arising out of the recent riots in U. P. have attracted much attention. Friends have sent me cuttings from the press. This is some of the criticism printed or spoken:—

(1) My writing betrays hysteria. (2) I wrote without sufficient data. (3) I had recanted my views on non-co-operation and civil resistance. (4) I had been driven to the policy of the Liberals. (5) Congressmen had never adopted non-violence as between themselves. (6) I was expecting the impossible from human nature. (7) If my position was accepted Swaraj would never be obtained, for all India could never become non-violent.

"There is much more I could cull from the criticism. I have only taken the relevant parts.

"(1) If my article betrays hysteria the symptoms still persist, for in spite of the criticism which I have studied with the care it demanded. I see nothing to change the position I have taken up. The critics should remember that my proposition was specific and narrow. Swaraj could not be obtained through non-violent means unless our non-violence was of the brave and such as to be able to deal effectively with violence. I have not maintained that it could not be obtained by other means. But if it could be so obtained we were not ready to deliver the goods, for we were not ready for matching our force against the British.

But I have the fear that our non-violence is not of the kind required. Congressmen may not treat my warning lightly. After all I am supposed to be the Congress expert, however inefficient, on non-violence. I have confidence in my readings and my remedies.

I cite Ahmedabad and Viramgam violences, Bombay violence during the Prince's visit, and Chauri Chaura on the eve of Bardoli. The results have amply justified the remedies applied at my instance though on these occasions critics were not wanting who had expressed their strong disapproval of the suspensions. I have no doubt about my present diagnosis about the remedies. The remedies are not beyond our ability if we have a living conviction about non-violence and its nature.

Here are some of the remedies:

1. WE MUST DISCOVER A SOLUTION FOR THE HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION. I USE THAT EXPRESSION DELIBERATELY INSTEAD OF 'COMMUNAL' FOR IF WE FIND THIS, THE OTHER WILL FOLLOW AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

2. THERE MUST BE A PURGING OF THE CONGRESS REGISTERS SO AS TO MAKE THEM PROOF AGAINST BOGUS VOTERS FROM ALL ACCOUNTS I RECEIVE, OUR REGISTERS CONTAIN TOO MANY BOGUS NAMES TO BE CALLED AT ALL ACCURATE

3 CONGRESSMEN MUST NOT BE AFRAID TO FIND THEMSELVES IN A MINORITY.

4. *WITHOUT DELAY EVERY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SHOULD RAISE A PROPER CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS PLEDGED TO NON-VIOLENCE IN THOUGHT WORD AND DEED. AND THERE SHOULD BE A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS AS TO TRAINING ETC. PREPARED FOR UNIVERSAL USE*

There is nothing heroic or impracticable in these suggestions. But they are impracticable if those who lead have no faith in non-violence. If they have not, the sooner non-violence is removed from the Congress vocabulary the better it is for the Congress and the nation. The alternative is certainly not unadulterated violence. The Congress is the only political organisation in the world which has, at my instance, adopted unadulterated non-violence for the attainment of Swaraj. It is its only sanction. I dare to say that if its quality is not what it should be it will do great harm to the nation. In the last heat we may be found to be cowards instead of brave men and women. And there is no disgrace greater than cowardice for fighters for freedom.

Surely there is nothing to be ashamed of in retracing our steps. If we feel that we shall not be able to displace the British power without a violent struggle, the Congress must say so to the nation and prepare accordingly. We must do what is being done all the world over—forbear when we can hit when we must. If that is to be our creed, our policy, we have lost precious seventeen years. But it is never too late to learn and mend. Seventeen years in the life of a nation is nothing. It will go hard with Congressmen, if having received the warning they do not make the choice.—

"Job Or Bread"

LAHORE, April 8.

A deputation of the Punjab Unemployment Association waited on Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier, at his residence yesterday and asked him to give them job or bread.

The Premier told them that demonstration would not help them and assured them that while filling up vacancies he would give preference to poor youngmen.—United Press.

76 CONVICTS TO BE RELEASED IN SIND

KARACHI, April 9.

The Chief Secretary informed pressmen that Government had passed orders on April 4 for the release of 76 prisoners more or less old and inform and who had undergone the major portion of their sentences.

The releases are expected shortly.

As regards Hansraj "Wireless' the Premier, who returned from Hyderabad yesterday in an interview stated that Hansraj had assured him that he (Hansraj) had abjured his faith in the creed of violence hence it is surmised that orders for his release might be issued by about Monday.—A. P.

DISPUTE OVER A BABY

CAWNPORE: April 5.

"THAT BABY IS MINE," said one woman.

"NO, SHE IS MINE," said another.

And so a Cawnpore Magistrate was called upon to decide the claims of the two women to a three-year-old girl-baby on Saturday last.

He installed the baby on his table and the two claimants were asked to stand in front of her. The baby, who had been so far solemnly observing the unaccustomed hurly-burly, with a cry of joy sprang to a familiar bosom.

Then ensued an interval of mother-talk well understood by the baby, but not to be found in any dictionary or capable of being translated into print.

The Magistrate did not require any further evidence.—"Star of India."

DIET AND THE DOCTOR

Medical men have always stressed the importance of a correct diet after serious operations and illnesses. When strength is low or almost exhausted, easily assimilated food is vital if recovery is to be successful. One of the most ideal forms of nourishment in such cases is Brand's Essence of Chicken. It possesses a delicious flavour which pleases the most difficult patient, adult or child. It is extremely concentrated and is easily digested, so that the patient gets full benefit from its nourishing qualities. That is why the wise parent always keeps a bottle of Brand's Essence in the home.

Ranchi.—Several persons including a police constable received injuries in a minor clash which occurred on the occasion of the Mahabir Jhanda (Ramnavami) procession on Friday evening. The constable was removed to hospital.

(Continued from Col. 4).

Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

A Darbar was held. Among the distinguished guests present on the occasion were His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi and Maharaj Kumar Narhardevji of Dharampur.

This being the first visit of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi after the birth of Yuvraj Saheb His Highness presented a purse in cash worth Rs. 1,01,001. one lac, one thousand and one).

The export duty of Rs. 4 charged on every 25 maunds of cotton has been permanently abolished from the next year. Some State officials were awarded money rewards. Some cultivators were given reward for good cultivation. The Kacheri terminated after garlanding the guests.

A Garden Party on the Hava Mahel Palace ground followed by electric illuminations terminated the function.

Fundamental Rights Of Citizenship

Judiciary And Executive Should Be Separated, Says Bashyam

MANDYA, April 9.

Constitutional and political problems of importance requiring immediate attention and the role of lawyers in the country's evolution were dwelt at length by Mr. K. T. Bashyam, a prominent lawyer and Congress leader, presiding over the 14th Mysore Lawyers' Conference to-day.

Mr. Bashyam at the outset touched on the political crisis the State had passed through since a year and said that it had a direct bearing on lawyers.

He held it to be the duty of every lawyer not merely to assist in the administration of the law as it was but also to secure its reformation so as to make it just and moral, adjusted to the welfare and progress of the people and harmonise with the demands and aspirations of society.

The question of fundamental rights of citizenship was closely associated with the political advancement of the country and the constitutional developments arising therefrom. The denial of these rights and the demand for their recognition were intimately connected with the law of the state and its administration.

In this connection Mr. Bashyam referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reforms announced by Government and said that the Committee was said to have power to recommend a scheme of responsible Government. It was a matter concerning the constitution and it became their duty to study the subject in all its details and make their contribution to the solution of the problem by educating public opinion.

HARIPURA RESOLUTION AND STATES' PEOPLE

It Won't Jeopardise Their Interest, Says Jawahar

JHANSI, April 8.

In a letter to Mr. Narsingh Dass, a Central India States Congress worker, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru outlines the Congress policy toward the states.

He says: Haripura decisions embodying the Congress policy towards the States will not jeopardise the state subjects' interest, rather it will benefit them. Moreover, it provides a scope for ample work. Though previously I entertained the views that we should not have a separate organisation in the States, after the Haripura decisions we cannot get out of it, rather we support them wholeheartedly. I feel, instead of a big organisation spread all over Indian State or a vast majority of them, it is more advisable that there should be different organisations which may work in close collaboration with each other, otherwise it will be reduced simply to a paper organisation.—A. P.

THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA

Birthday Celebration

(From A Correspondent)

PALITANA, (By Mail).

Booming of 39 guns at sunrise announced the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His

(Continued in Col. 3).

Full-Time Law College For Bombay

Bar Council Committee's Recommendation Sequel

FYZEE TO BE FIRST PRINCIPAL: INSTITUTE TO HAVE ITS OWN BUILDING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" RELIABLY UNDERSTANDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAVE DEFINITELY DECIDED IN FAVOUR OF HAVING A FULL-TIME LAW COLLEGE IN BOMBAY, FROM JULY 1, THIS YEAR INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT PART-TIME COLLEGE.

NEW BUILDING.

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO CONTEMPLATE CONSTRUCTING A NEW BUILDING FOR HOUSING THE LAW COLLEGE.

FIRST PRINCIPAL.

In all probability, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will be the first Principal of this College.

BAR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

It might be recalled that, some time ago, the Bombay Bar Council appointed a Legal Education Committee with Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, as Chairman; and Mr. B. G. Kher (then a Solicitor), as Secretary, to enquire into the question of legal education in the Province. The Committee in their report recommended the establishment of a full-time Law College, and also suggested certain changes in the course of legal education.

REPORT ACCEPTED.

Immediately the Congress Government took office, a Committee was appointed with the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi as Chairman; and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia and Mr. M. C. Chagla as members, to go into the details of the recommendations of the Legal Education Committee and make their report. This Committee, afetr carefully going through the details and after considering the feasibility of having a full-time college for imparting legal education, submitted their report to the Government, and the latter have accepted the same.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION.

At present, there is a part-time College, for imparting legal education, and it is housed in the Elphinstone College premises. The Government agree with the recommendation of the Legal Education Committee, that Bombay should have a full-time Law College. They also agree that there is no need for a student to become a graduate, before he is admitted into the Law College. It is enough, if he or she passes the Intermediate Examination, to gain admission to the Law College. But the student who is successful in the law examination, has to undergo a year's apprenticeship under a legal practitioner, before he or she can be enrolled as an advocate.

It is understood that the Academic Council and the Syndicate of the Bombay University have approved of the Government's decision to have a full-time Law College, as also the recommendation that those who pass the intermediate should straightaway enter the Law College. It now awaits the approval of the Senate, which meets on the 7th June.

In this connection it is gathered that Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee is likely to be the first Principal of the full-time Law College. Mr. Fyzee, it might be recalled, was the Principal of the present Law College a couple of years ago. The present Principal is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Immediately this scheme comes into force, hundreds of those who are employed during day and attend the College in the evenings or in the mornings, will not be able to do so. Most of those who have passed out of this College and many of the present students have been employed during day to earn their livelihood. This they will not be able to do in future. The scheme reduces the course by a year, in that, the student need not spend two years in the College to get his graduation, but is required to serve a year's apprenticeship.

NO SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE

Local Press Report About Naik Of Dharwar Contradicted

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information, states:—

There is no truth in the report, which has appeared in a Bombay newspaper that the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, suspended judgment in the case of one Mr. Naik of Dharwar, convicted of misappropriation.—A.P.

ORISSA CABINET

Reshuffling Of Portfolios

CUTTACK, April 9.

In order to facilitate administrative business, it is understood that a fresh re-shuffling of portfolios of the Ministers has been made yesterday at the Cabinet meeting held at Puri. His Excellency Sir John Hubback, the Governor, presided.

The following is the Cabinet as reconstituted:—The Hon Mr. Biswanath Das, chief Minister, in charge of Home and Finance; the Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo in charge of Revenue, Public Works and Development; and the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dubey in charge of Education, Local Self-Government and Law.

Under the present arrangement, the Education Department has been divided into two parts, Education and Development.—United Press.

Mysore Prince In Bombay

Prince Jayachamarajendra Wodiyar of Mysore arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the Madras Express on his way to Simla for a change. He will be in Simla for a fortnight and is likely to visit Charkari State in Central India. His wedding with a Princess of that State, it is believed, will take place in May.

Accompanying the Prince were Mr. Sadeque Z. Shah, Assistant Private Secretary to the Maharaja, and Mr. Muktraj Urs. A.D.C.

The Prince was received at Victoria Terminus by Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami, President, and members of the Mysore Association and other Mysoreans resident in Bombay. The Prince left for Simla by the Punjab Mail on Saturday evening.

STAGE SET FOR SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Meherally At Lahore

LAHORE, April 9.

Arrangements are nearing completion for holding the Annual Session of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, which opens at Lahore on April 12th, under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Masani of Bombay.

A big pandal has been erected in the Municipal lawns inside the City, Bradlaugh Hall has become the scene of great activity, where Socialist and Kisan Sabha workers, hailing from various places, are seen enthusiastically busy all the hours of the day in finishing their quota of work.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who has already arrived here, is engaged in supervising the arrangements.

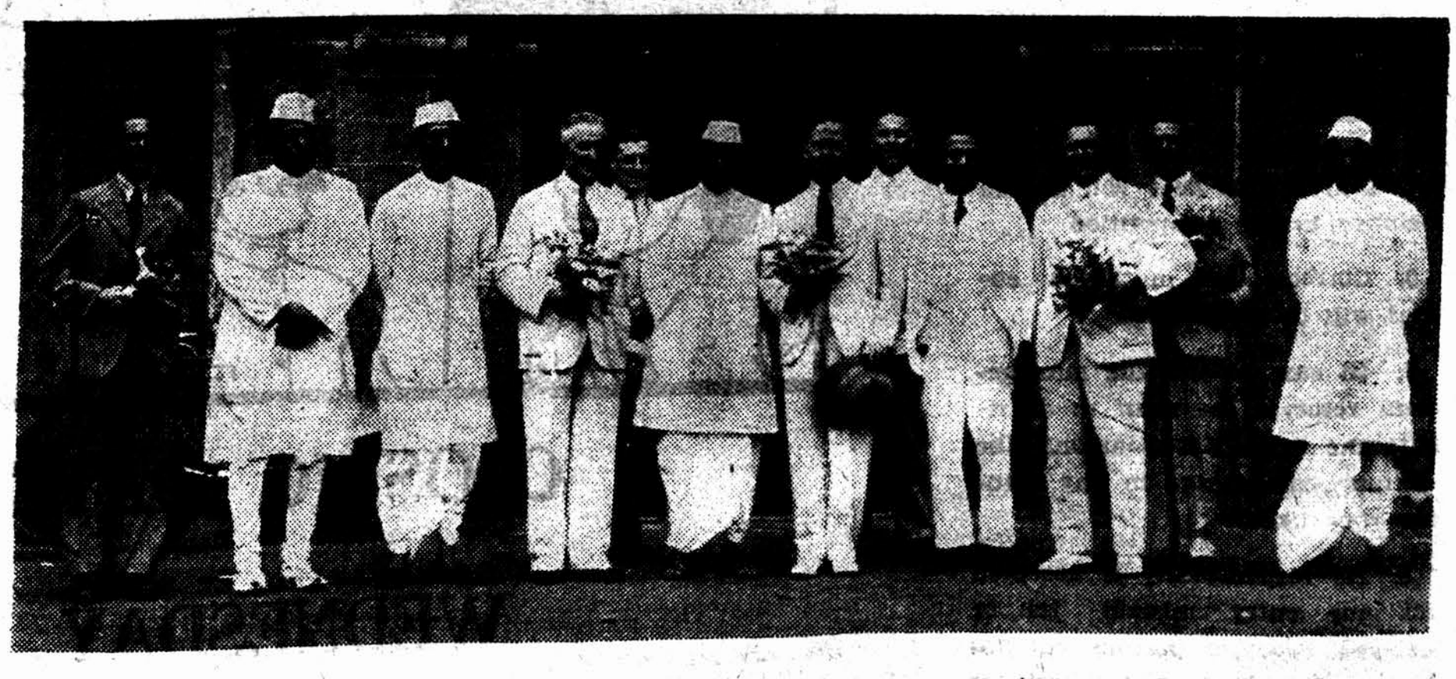
The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party meets here to-morrow at 1 p.m. by which time Socialist leaders from different provinces will have arrived in the city.

A large contingent of delegates and visitors are arriving here from various parts of India to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Messrs. M. R. Masani, Achut Patwardhan, Batliwala, Acharya Narendra Dev and other Socialists left for Lahore to-night to attend the Socialist Conference at Lahore.—A. P.

Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, heir-apparent of Mysore who arrived in Bombay on Saturday en route to Simla was received by the members of the Mysore Association headed by Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami Aiyah at the station



AUSTRALIAN TRADE DELEGATION

The leader of the delegation, Sir Earl Page (fourth from left) and party met Bombay Ministers at Secretariat on Friday. Sir Earl and Hon. Mr. Kher are seen standing side by side.

FACE COMPETITION

The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who exercises his or her power of observation and takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize. It is literally earning whilst playing and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at it.

From each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, ... certain parts of the face like eyes, nose, lips, etc., are reproduced in the series on the right, numbered 1, 2, 3. They are, however, not in the same size as in the original. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective faces and fill in the coupon accordingly.

As an example, block No. 18 shows the eyes of the woman illustrated in "J". We, therefore, enter No. 18 against "J" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Ans. 8 per coupon before 20th April 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th April, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.

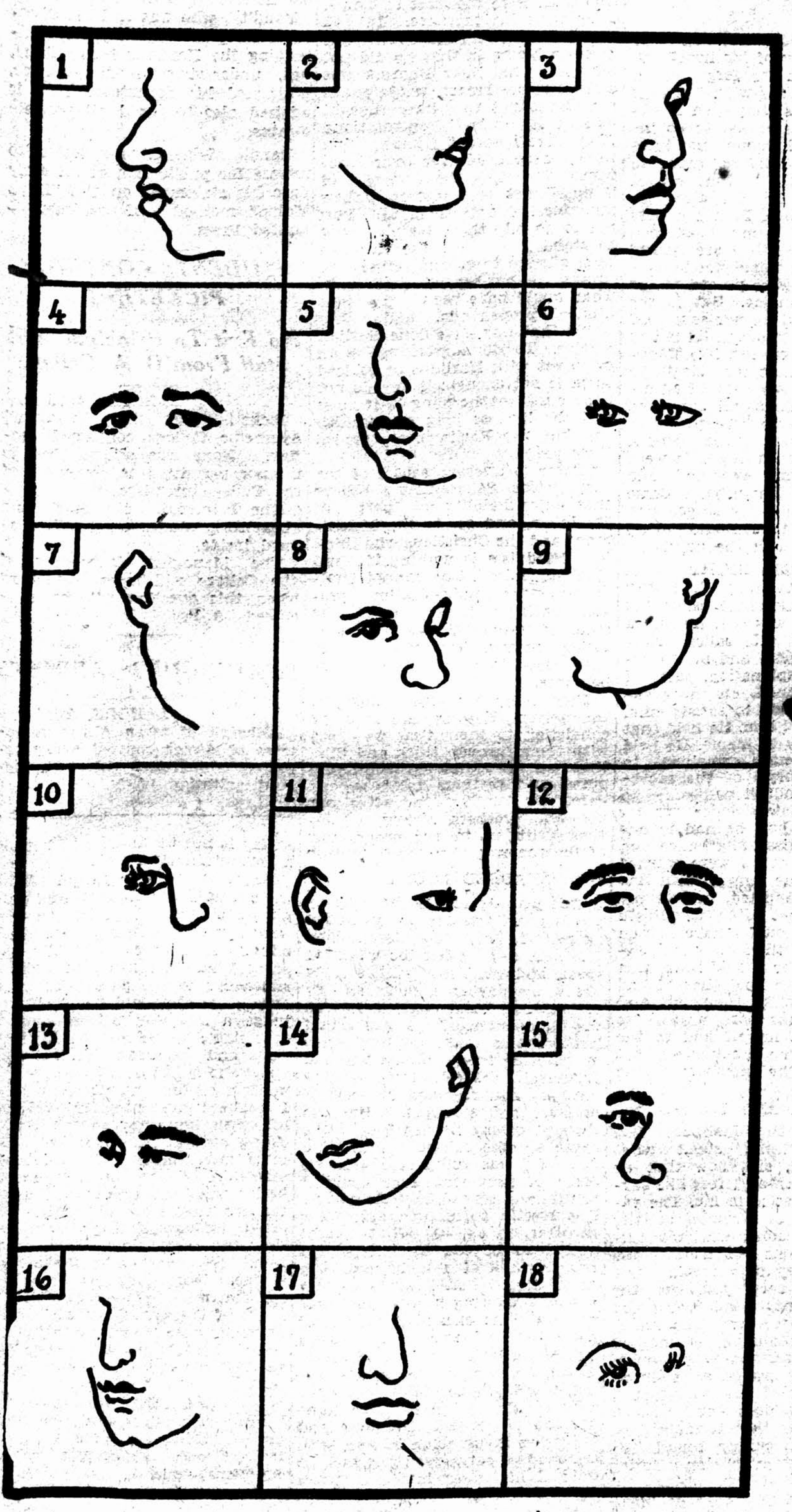
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

20th April, 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 43.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Face Competition.

10/4

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Gandhiji Pours Out Agony Of His Heart

"We Must Deny Ourselves Going To Temples If Harijans Are Not Admitted"

M. D. writes in the "Harijan"

I proudly write in these columns about Gandhiji's health, discussing the causes of its breakdown, warning people, asking them to give him more rest. Ruthlessly I have turned out people wanting to see him, and have even interrupted talks and interviews, lest they should strain him over-much and raise his blood pressure. Fancy, therefore, my misery and my shame when I found one morning at Delang that what he considered a serious blunder on my part had raised his blood pressure to the breaking point and might have brought about a catastrophe. Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday, 29th, 30th, and 31st—which in that peaceful atmosphere of Orissa should have been the most blissful days—were the most miserable days I have ever had in my life. But they were, if anything, more miserable for Gandhiji, as I found from his heart-broken and heart-breaking utterance on the afternoon of the 30th. I thought I had made amends indeed at that morning's prayer by telling everyone present how I had been the cause of the terrible brakdown, but Gandhiji was not present when I spoke. But he knew that I had spoken about the incident, and so he devoted his speech to the incident. I bespeak the indulgence of the reader for inflicting on him this tale of personal woe. But I do it on public grounds, as he will find at the, end of the story.

PURI TEMPLE

The circumstances were somewhat like these. My wife, who rarely attends the annual meetings of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, or for that matter any such meetings, came to Delang, especially, I was told, with a view to being able to go to Puri. And Gandhiji told me that I should make every arrangement for her going to Puri. Personally I disliked her having come for the sake of Puri, and had no heart to make any arrangements. I was once again asked if I had made the arragements, and asked a third time. My wife to my surprise did not know that the Puri temple was not open to the Harijans. During Gandhiji's Harijan tour she was in jail. But that was no excuse for the ignorance. On the very first day in the course of his exhibition speech Gandhiji made it clear that the temple of the Lord of the World was not open to the Harijans, and so long as it remained so, the Lord was not, in his opinion, the Lord of the World, but the Lord of those who fed and feasted under His shelter. I had hoped that this speech would be a warning to all, including my wife, though I had a fear that she would go into the temple, I must also confess that I had a lurking suspicion that Gandhiji's repeated insistence on my making arrangements for her going to Puri sprang out of the depth of his "ahimsa"—the "ahimsa" that had made him serve liquor to tommies in the Zulu Rebellion, and to serve meat to his friends at table [illegible] Africa.

COULD NOT RESIST

I had also hoped that because she was going there with a number of other friends, including Gandhiji's second son Manilal, she would not go into the temple when the rest stood out. What I did not do was to din into her head that her going into the temple would break Gandhiji's heart. As I have said, I was stupid enough not to realize the possible reaction and had even fancied that in the boundless charity of his heart he had found room for forgiving a temple-goer like my wife. I must therefore confess that even if she had made up her mind to go into the temple, I should not have resisted her. I did not want to disturb her faith to that extent. She knew that I was against it, she also knew that I have a horror of these temples—temples which even when they are opened to the Harijans, would not be better unless they were purged of the unscrupulous pandas. But if she thought it would do her soul good to go into the temple, I did not in my heart of hearts feel like standing in the way. As for Kasturba Gandhi, I must say that I had assumed she would stand out and her presence would perhaps act as a check on my wife and others. But as it happened, my wife went in, another friend went in, and also went in Kasturba. Some members of the party stayed out, including my little son who put up a plucky fight with the pandas.

SLEEPLESS NIGHT

On Monday evening when they returned and Gandhiji knew the whole story, he was sad. He had a sleepless night. He called Kasturba and my wife and me to account. The explanation, part of which is contained in the argument above, failed to satisfy him. It even irritated him. He held that I was primarily to blame. He held that I should have explained to them the history of the movement, how Gandhiji had gone to Puri in 1934, how violence was organized there, how he had to undertake the Orissa pilgrimage on foot, how reformers were warned not to go to the temple until Harijans were admitted, and if my wife still did not listen, Gandhiji's assistance should have been sought, and if then too she insisted on going she should have been free to go. He held that I had not been watchful enough and that I had thus been unjust to him, my wife, myself and to the cause. And so he thus poured out his heart to the members of the Sangh:

AHIMSA AND TRUTH

"I am glad that Mahadev has told you something about what has happened, and now that he has said something I feel like saying out all that is in me. The various items of constructive activity that you are doing are only outward expressions of truth and "ahimsa". They only reveal how far they can carry you on the road of "ahimsa" and truth, and ultimately to freedom. The removal of untouchability is one of the highest expressions of ahimsa'. It is my daily prayer, as it should be the prayer of you all, that if untouchability does not perish it were far better that Hinduism perished. This prayer found its most poignant expression during my Harijan tour of which the principal objective was the opening of the temples to the Harijans. And I declared day in and day out that whoever believed in the removal of untouchability should shun temples which were not open to Harijans. Now, how could I bear the thought of my wife or my daughters having gone to such temples? I would plead with them, would go on bended knees to dissuade them from going to these temples, and might have to deny myself personal ties with them if my entreaties failed.

HUMBLED AND HUMILIATED

"I have tried to live up to this principle all these years, and I felt humbled and humiliated when I knew that my wife and two ashram inmates whom I regard as my daughters had gone into the Puri temple. The agony was enough to precipitate a collapse. The machine recorded an alarmingly high blood pressure, but I knew better than the machine. I was in a worse condition than the machine could show. The Gita teaches us the lesson of detachment but that detachment does not mean indifference to shocks of this kind—failure in duty on the part of one's dearest ones. The three who went were the least to blame. They went in ignorance. But I was to blame, and Mahadev was more to blame in that he did not tell them what their 'Dharma' was and how any breach would shake me. He ought to have thought also of its social repercussions. They were ignorant I know, but we are responsible for their ignorance, and it is the reverse of 'Ahimsa' not to disturb their ignorance. I sent them to Puri not to go into the temple, but to stand just where the Harijans were allowed to go and refuse in protest to go beyond that limit. That would have been the right kind of propaganda, and they would that way have done Harijan service. To do scavenging work or to eat with Harijans or to feed them is not enough, if we do not deny ourselves the going to temples and the like, so long as our kith and kin, the Harijans, are denied their use.

"There is another aspect of the case. The Sanatanists believe that untouchability is part of Hinduism, and so do the Musselmans and the Christians who think that Hinduism is nothing if not 'don't-touchism'. You cannot finally solve the Hindu-Muslim problem until you have removed the stain of untouchability by non-violent means. The Muslims will then cease to regard us as unbelievers.

Then there are the Harijans themselves. How are we to carry conviction to them that we are with them through thick and thin, that we are completely identifying ourselves with them unless we can carry our families—our wives, our children, brothers, sisters, relatives—with us in our programme of the removal of untouchability?"

ADDED AGONY

This pouring out of the agony of his heart was for me an added agony. He was so disconsolate. The next day he felt too weak to speak and went into silence for the whole day as a measure of precaution. What could I do in the circumstances? I was afraid lest I should make matters worse by entering into explanations and arguments. I felt like waiting until he had regained his normal pressure and strength. But the thought of my having been the cause of the collapse tormented me. If I was guilty of a grievous error of judgment, how could I continue to serve him? How could I correctly represent and serve the Harijan cause? What right had I to be his door-keeper? I had the hell of a night, and in sheer desparation I wrote to him a note imploring him to put me away. This exasperated him all the more and made the crosss heavier to bear. He would prefer death, he said, at the hands of one who loved, to life at the hands of one who did not love him! Instead of realizing my folly and repairing it, by going to Puri with a band of satyagrahi pilgrims, he said, I had gone into hysterics over a well-meant rebuke! Instead of serving my wife, he said, I had in my blind love of her encouraged her superstition!

MOUNTAIN OF A MOLE-HILL?

All this was too stunning for words. I felt that Gandhiji, who has performed several spiritual operations using the chloroform of love, had performed this one without that chloroform. In resentment I cried:

To live with the saints in heaven
Is a bliss and a glory.
But to live with a saint on earth
Is a bliss and a glory.

May it not be that he had made a mountain of a mole-hill?

But who am I to judge? As I write this I feel that I was perhaps too dense to probe into the workings of his highly sensitive mind. And after all he who had devoted half a century of vigilant endeavour to the pursuit of truth and 'Ahimsa' should be trusted to judge a situation better than I, ever liable to be swayed by passions and desires. What may appear to me to be trifles may be matters of life and death to him. I realized that however difficult life with him may appear sometimes, separation would be still more unbearable. He disclaims saintship. He claims to be no better than the smallest of us. I realized that I had grievously erred in associating even in thought those doleful lines with him. Whether he is a saint or a mere mortal, like all of us, I see that my cry for separation was a fit of frenzy. For when I look upon the note that I wrote to him, I feel I could not have gone five yards before returning as a penitent.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

And after all is said and done, one thing stands out in bold relief—Gandhiji's uncompromising love of the Harijans and his anxiety to lay down his life for that cause The poignant utterance became a call to greater dedication for the cause. The incident burnt into every one of those who attended the Sangh meeting this year the lesson that no one shall tamper with that most important item of the constructive programme and that everyone shall be wide awake. The week of retreat in sacred Orisa became more sacred with the cleansing effect of the electric shock that Gandhiji gave them, and the members went home with a message that they are not likely easily to forget.

KAYA KALPA TREATMENT

Malaviya To Release Statement On His Experience

BENARES CITY, April 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, who arrived here four days back, appears to have improved much in health but he looks a little fatigued.

Panditji, who was to have started for Hardwar to-day for attending the Hardwar Mela (Fair), has, under strong medical advice, postponed his departure. He is advised also to avoid all possible strains.

Pandit Malaviya is expected to release for publication at an early date his statement on the "Kaya Kalpa" method of treatment.—United Press.

STUDENTS CONTINUE PICKETING

No Exit To Principal And Staff From D. A. College

LAHORE, April 9.

Picketing at the Dayanand Ayurvedic College continued today. None was allowed to go in nor permitted to come out of the College premises.

The Principal, the staff and about forty students are still confined inside.

The Managing Committee of the College will meet to-morrow when this question will be discussed.—A. P.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, April 9.

A batch of seven Ahrar volunteers of Ajmer courted arrest today in connection with Shahidgunj agitation.—A. P.

March Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of March was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for March.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

149726

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

649820

871032

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

868317

139892

639873

731584

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

730971

143276

869357

650782

142108

719438

872341

150782

864304

648920

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

651703
875029
152479
723806
145973
647310
866241
729352
874935
140879
718983
652905
144879
730527
646831
865210
141096
653017
725164
873921

Utilization Of Waste And Fallow Land

Congress Ministries Must Take Up This Non-Contentious Administrative Affair

The following are extracts from a note on "Utilization of Waste Land and of Current Fallow" sent to the Madras Government by Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan:

Madras has given the lead to other Provinces in the matter of Prohibition and Debt Relief. There are yet other methods of ameliorating the economic condition of the masses. One of them is the "utilization of 'Culturable Waste Land other than Fallow and of Current Fallow'." This will provide work for both the educated and uneducated unemployed. A lot of preliminary investigation has to be done before the unemployed people can be put on the land. Such investigation was undertaken some years ago in the Punjab with successful results.

My earlier ideas were restricted to the inducement of Agricultural graduates to take to farming. Subsequently, I thought of bringing into the scheme unemployed Arts and Science graduates, especially as there was a general call in the country asking young men to 'go back to land.' After a careful study of the methods of colonization adopted in different countries, after seeing what is now being done in the Punjab, and after some study of the problems of the Kisan movement in India, my present scheme for the utilization of waste land embraces all classes of the unemployed, both literate and illiterate.

PUNJAB COLONIZATION SCHEME

A preliminary investigation is necessary to find out what areas of culturable waste other than fallow and of current fallow are actually fit for cultivation, what kind of cultivation can be profitably followed and also to suggest ways and means for providing the necessary facilities for cultivation, irrigation, financing and general colonization. As stated above, such an investigation has been made in the Punjab; and, as the Punjab Colonization Scheme, though not applicable in its entirety to other Provinces, will be helpful and interesting, I am taking the liberty of writing about it in some detail.

The Punjab Government appointed some years ago a Special Colonization Officer, a senior I.C.S. officer for 5 or 6 years and later a senior officer of the Provincial Service. 'Correct information' was obtained about the actual areas of land suitable for cultivation and available for assignment, in small or big blocks and in old villages and new Colonies. Rules were framed for the assignment of land, by sale or on lease, for different purposes, e.g., for cultivation, for house building or for construction of markets, and to different classes of people, capitalists, yeomen, camel-chaudris, mule - breeders, village headmen, military pensioners, peasants and literates, and applications were called for. A few capitalists purchased lands in auction, but the bulk of the land was assigned on temporary lease, usually for 20 years, with the proviso, that, when the lands were properly cultivated and the new colonies were kept sanitary to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, he may, any time after 5 years, grant permanent occupancy rights to the lessees.

"CULTIVABLE WASTE"

There are a few points which must be borne in mind, in considering schemes of utilization of waste lands:

'Current Fallow' is land which was once assigned but which has, for some reason or other, remained uncultivated. When lands are kept fallow for 2 or 3 years —in other words, when they do not fetch any assessment to Government—they are resumed as culturable waste and are then available for assignment to new cultivators.

'Culturable Waste other than Fallow' is defined, in the Government of India Publication, as land suitable for cultivation and includes land once cultivated and since abandoned.

For want of expert knowledge and, probably with a view to be administratively on the safe side, Revenue Officers have been classifying all unassessed waste land as culturable waste, without taking the trouble to find out whether such land is fit for cultivation or whether it should be included under another heading in the Agricultural Statistics, "Not available for Cultivation."

WATER PROBLEM

It is an axiom that the first limiting factor for crop production is water. These waste lands have apparently no facilities for irrigation at present, as otherwise they would have already been brought under cultivation. All the same, it is well to remember that 78 per cent. of the net area sown in British India is now cropped without irrigation. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, 28 per cent of the net area sown is irrigated from all sources, approximately one-third by canals, one-third by tanks and one-third by wells, while the remaining 72 per cent. is worked under dry farming conditions. The neighbouring Province of Central Provinces and Berar has only 4 per cent. of the area sown under irrigation, and the cultivator is able to cultivate the remaining 96 per cent. of the area without irrigation. It is, therefore, necessary for critics from deltaic tracts to remember that Agriculture is not restricted to the growth of paddy and sugarcane. Cultivators know to some extent—e.g., in Guntur—how to utilise the rainfall to the best advantage; and recent investigations, now in progress in several Government Agricultural Stations, into the different systems of dry farming, art suggestive of the methods of tillage to be adopted to conserve soil moisture and of the kinds of vegetation which can be advantageously raised on such dry lands.

ASSIGNMENT

The rules for the disposal of land embodied in the Standing orders of the Board of Revenue have to be so modified that assignment of land may be made without elaborate red-tapism, to the landless unemployed men, to the exclusion of the richer and more influential people in the villages.

I realise that Government cannot afford to assign lands except as a business transaction, because they would naturally expect a larger amount of land revenue, but it may be necessary that some initial help will have to be afforded to poor people to enable them to make a success in farming.

NON-CONTENTIOUS AFFAIR.

The utilization of culturable waste land with a view to afford some relief to the educated and uneducated unemployed is a non-contentious and popular administrative affair, unlike the contentious Legislative measures of Prohibition and Debt Relief Bills, which the Congress Ministry was able to pilot through. The goodwill and co-operation of several Departments are needed, in the preliminary investigation and in the successive stages of the framing of the scheme the drafting of the rules of assignment, the selection of tenants, the technical help required and the financial assistance, if any, to the first settlers.

VINAYAK AS DIRECTOR

"Jwala" At Opera House Shows Him At His Best

Known to be the youngest film directors, Vinayak of Huns Pictures is one of the most promising figures on the Indian screen. His "Chhaya" was really a venture—almost an adventure! It had a clear intellectual appeal, a radical bias, and his work as a Director was a great achievement for a beginner. He dared forth and produced the first full-length Indian comedy, "Premveer,"—a little crude but enterprising and amusing. Also notable for original ideas was his "Dharamveer."

"Jwala," released at the Royal Opera House, is Director Winayak's most ambitious piece of work. It is his as well as Huns Pictures' first costume film. It has a universal theme, profound and psychological—ambition raging beyond reason and its rapacious outrages on humanity. The writer, Mr. Khandekar, has built up the characters vividly, and has presented them in strikingly contrasting pairs.

Right at the start, the film plunges straight into the theme, and races past with increasing velocity to a truly terrific climax. To maintain the tempo is really a difficult task, but except in the case of some songs, it is throughout maintained.

Mr. Khandekar's stories are characterised by a healthy intellectual basis. It would be no exaggeration to say that Vinayak is perhaps the one person to understand most rightly Mr. Khandekar's conceptions and to be able to present them dramatically and clearly on the screen. To do this he introduces effective pictorial symbols, uses imaginative angles, and splits scenes in contrast. He uses every known trick of the craft to heighten the effect. He combines the technician and the man with imagination.

Jwala has classed Vinayak among filmdom's top-most young directors. His work for this picture is a pledge of his talent. He is a zealous student of life, a sincere devotee of culture and art. In every picture he has so far made, his talents have been revealed to have progressive trends.

His future productions will be certainly awaited with considerable interest.—N.

Hard Work, Key To Stardom

It Took Nandrekar Ten Years To Reach The Top

A film career has a glamour about it which few other lines possess. Who will not be attracted by the prospect of seeing oneself glorified in a hundred newspapers, the cynosure of the admiring eyes of hundreds of thousands of fans in every nook and corner of the country? The cash consideration, even in our poverty stricken country, is also substantial.

And added to this there is a general impression that almost anyone of us can—given the chance—bloom out overnight into a great film star.

The attractions are there, no doubt, but the way to film success is not so easy as is often imagined.

"My face is my fortune" a prospective film star may exclaim. But a pretty face or a handsome bearing, while it may get one a test before the camera and the microphone, is not likely to lead one much further if he is not prepared to start at the bottom and work his way up step by step.

And what work? How few of the public know that a single one of the "Starry" smiles that puts them into a good humour has cost minutes and sometimes hours, of hard work under the blazing studio lights. To get one smile just right the poor actor or actress usually has to smile and smile until the face muscles ache.

But given natural aptitude and capacity for hard work, film stars can expect steady rise. Some stars, no doubt, have a meteoric career but like a meteor they just flash once which is seen or heard no more. Others who prefer to climb by hard work become by comparison constant stars.

B. Nandreker, the 27 year old artiste of General Films, is an example of the latter sort. He did not enter films after failing in some other line. It has been his first and continues to be his only love. Nandreker's film career commenced directly he left school. Ten years ago, barely 18 years of age, he joined the Maharashtra Film Company and acted in "Karan" and three other pictures.

He figured in two other films for the Chattrapati Cinetone and the Rashtriya Cinetone.

PLAYED OPPOSITE SHANTA APTE.

Nandreker's real chance came when he played opposite Shanta Apte in Prabhat's "Amar Jyoti." With this picture his name came to be ranked among the promising artistes of the country. In that great picture "Tukaram," he was assigned the role of "Shivaji."

Nandreker had thus made a great name when he came to Bombay last year, to join General Films' staff at Film City. His first performance here, as Murar in "Chandrarao More" has enhanced it and evoked widespread applause. Now he has been cast in a leading role in "Bhagwan," the new Film City production.

Sincerity is impressed on every feature of Nandreker's athletic looking face and it has been keynote of his career.

If prospective stars can emulate his hard work and sincerity of purpose, there is no doubt that they can achieve a similar success.

—E. P. M.

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Prime Minister, of Orissa will undertake a tour of Ganjam District shortly.

Aga Khan Hockey

Impressive Display By Kirkee United

Lahore 'Varsity Old Boys Held To A Draw

Kirkee United were unfortunate to draw with the 'Varsity Old Boys (Lahore), in their Aga Khan Cup match on Saturday.

Kirkee were definitely the better side; showed splendid all-round understanding and several good movements; earned deserved applause. In a well-balanced side it becomes difficult to make special mention of players. Tyrell, the centre-forward, was always to the fore in brilliant style. The two backs: J. Phillips and D'Souza, were practically impassable. Shinde in the goal did sound and safe work.

The play of the side from Lahore fell definitely below expectations. Rector, the goal-keeper, was the hero of the team, and the Old 'Varsity Boys have definitely to thank him for allowing them another game in the tournament. This youth, time and again, did what seemed impossible. The only other player in the team from North that earned distinction was Girdhari Lal. This left half-back did more than could have been expected of him. Charanjit Rai, evidently, had a day off in this match, as seldom did he bring off those brilliant runs-through, though on Saturday when he scored his side's only goal, it was the result of one of his spectacular displays of stick-work and speed. If the 'Varsity Old Boys are not going to show much improvement this afternoon (Sunday), critics augur elimination.

THE GAME.

Kirkee travelled to the opposite area where J. Nimal, outside-left, put the ball out of play from inside the 'D'. Lahore transferred play. Charanjit was held offside when he got possession and was about to run through. The ball again, returned to Kirkee territory and a penalty-corner was awarded to them Rashid made sticks to spoil this advantage. From the free-hit Kirkee engineered a nice movement on the right. Rector was tested to no avail. Charanjit, in trying to score off a ball sent in high, spoilt an opening that came to Lahore. He was pulled up for sticks. Girdhari Lal, who was playing an untiring game on the left, held up a movement by Kirkee, which spelt danger. Tyrell however, from mid-field came up again and got the better of the Lahore defence—Rector now brought off one of his great saves. Here Kirkee missed an opening that should have put them one up. Phillips met the rebound after Rector had saved Tyrell's shot, and with the goal-keeper at mercy, shot wide from 3 yards out. Lahore visited their opponents' end, where a powerful shot from Akram missed its mark. Tyrell was again in the limelight, but Abdul Aziz stopped him just as he was entering the Lahore ring. Kirkee had an anxious moment as a forward—movement by the Punjabis saw Shinde, the Kirkee goal-keeper rush out to kick the ball clear. He failed in his effort and fell down. The Lahore forward-line failed to use the opening, and the ball was put feebly yards from the right pace. Tyrell got nicely away and just as he was to score, he was fouled by Niaz in the Lahore shooting area.

Another penalty-corner awarded to Kirkee bore no fruit. Towards the end of the initial half Lahore pressed and on one occasion Gurbachan Singh pleased the crowded galleries with a great solo effort in which he beat all opposition with some fast and pretty dribbling. Unfortunately the ball beat him as he got past his last man and went out before he could collect it at the edge of the "D".

Half-time saw the score-board a blank.

After the change of ends Kirkee were first to visit their opponents' area. The ball was sent back by Niaz Khan. M. Akram met it and travelled with it; he sent it out left to Balwant, who failed to catch it. The Varsity goal for about 5 minutes had a charmed life as it was literally bombarded and at least two openings, that should have led to goals, were wasted. After a visit by Lahore to Kirkee's territory, where M. A. Khan shot wide, Kirkee again were responsible for a raid and the Lahore goal had another lucky escape. The raid was frustrated at the cost of a penalty-corner. This corner and another similar award brought no advantage to Kirkee. Charanjit who was given possession by Girdhari Lal, brought off now one of those spectacular breakaways for which he is well-known; he streaked through the opposing defence, drew Shinde from his charge and pushed the ball into the net, to give Lahore the lead. This advantage was short-lived for almost immediately afterwards Tyrell beat Rector with a high shot, after he had saved once a send-in, by the same player. After the Lahore side had enjoyed a spell of play, Kirkee troubled their opponents again, and Rector was called upon to save his side three times, and this he did cleverly and correctly. The final whistle sounded with each side boasting a point.

The first half of extra-time was in favour of the 'Varsity Old Boys but the scores remained unchanged. On crossing over the Punjab side got through and Akram beat Shinde with a hot shot. The point was disallowed the player being pulled up for sticks. The game closed with both sides struggling for the decisive goal, which was not scored.

RESULT:

'VARSITY OLD BOYS: 1 goal
KIRKEE UNITED: 1 goal

TEAMS:

'VARSITY OLD BOYS, Lahore: Rector; Niaz and Aziz; Balbir, Rashid and Girdhari; Gurbachan Singh, Charanjit, Basheshar Singh, Akram and Balwant Singh.

KIRKEE UNITED: Shinde; J. Phillips and D'Souza; Gaikwad, B. Nimal and Francis; Dhadge, K. Nimal, Tyrell, Phillips and J. Nimal.

UMPIRES: Messrs Mackenzie and C. D'Souza.

To-day's Matches

4 p.m.: 'VARSITY OLD BOYS v. KIRKEE UNITED.
5-15 p.m.: BHAGWANT CLUB v. POONA UNITED.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale arrived in Bombay on Saturday and had a warm reception from their numerous friends in city. They are sailing for England, after a week's stay here.

Rly. Responsible For Ghastly Tragedy

(Continued from Page 24).

way Board in their letter of January 8, 1937, to the Agent of the Company."

Sir John proceeds: "It was suggested in the course of arguments that the Railway Administration, in relation to the matters under discussion, had acted throughout in a manner consistent with ordinary railway working. I am unable to accept this contention.

"The law upon the matter is perfectly clear. It demands from the Railway Company, as indeed from every other concern which has a duty to make due provision for the safety of the public, that care, caution and circumspection which a prudent man of business would exercise in the direction of his own affairs. The Railway Company, in my judgment, have clearly failed in the discharge of their functions to exercise that ordinary care upon which the law insists.

"It is no part of my task to allocate responsibility. There can be no question, however, that the Officer in charge of the Control at Dinapore, in failing to take the necessary steps to have a caution order issued on receipt of the report of the driver of the 6 Down, was guilty of negligence. The facts would further indicate that the Operating Department have been guilty of negligence.

Petty Considerations

"Unfortunately, the head of the Operating Department did not appear at the inquiry to give evidence. After the accident, he was permitted to go on leave preparatory to retirement. In his evidence, the Agent explained that he had permitted Mr. Robertson to go because of certain commitments the latter had undertaken; he had contracted to deposit his provident fund in a London bank by a certain date and, further, he had rented a house in Switzerland for the winter. Such considerations are, however, in the circumstances small and petty. An accident had occurred in which 107 persons were killed and 117 were injured. The Chief Operating Superintendent's Department were deeply involved. The Chief Engineer and the Deputy Chief Engineer were also due to retire. They preferred to remain and give evidence at the inquiry. It is unfortunate that Mr. D. M S. Robertson was permitted to leave the country.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrivals	Delivery.
Monday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Tuesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Tuesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Thursday		8- 0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery.
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7-15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

		Arrivals. H.M.
Monday		11-35
Wednesday		11-35
Friday		11-35
Friday.	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Saturday	8-30 a.m	10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.

Urgent Wants At Mumbra Railway Station

A representation signed by 67 merchants was sent to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, through the Traffic Manager, Bombay, regarding the immediate necessity of fulfilling certain urgent wants felt in Mumbra Station, the only road-side station on the suburban line.

The wants which they have included in the representation are: (1) Drinking-water taps, (2) Tin-sheds on the station platform, (3) Electric floodlight in the yard, (4) Well-equipped tea stall, (5) Latrine and lavetory arrangements, (6) Shed for labour to take meals and (7) the pavement of the platform with cement and concrete.

CENT· PER CENT. CHANCES FOR CONGRESS

Suburban D. L. B. Election Prospects

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

To-day, about 17 nominations were filed, before the Collector, Bombay Suburban District for D. L. B. election.

As the Congress has definitelv laid down its policy, to contest the Local Bodies Offices, the Suburban District Congress Committee pitched up 13 of their selected candidates, to contest the forth-coming elections of the Local Bodies.

There is however a possibility of a contest in Malad and Chembur constituencies, where Mr. Shantaram Patil is putting up a mild opposition to the Congress Candidate, Mr. Keshubhai Patel, the President of the Local Congress Committee, whereas Mr. Balaram Thakur, the present Chairman of the N. A. C. is opposing Mr. R. Chemburkar, Mr. Vrijlal Astic, the well-known Congressmen of Mulund Suburbs.

The whole of the Suburban District is divided into three constituencies Versova, Malad and Chembur. The Versova constituency comprises of the 47 villages and has 1 reserve seat for ladies, which is contested by Dr. Sumitrabai Wagh of Vile Parle. It is likely, that she will be returned unopposed. The other candidates for election are Mr. Paul Pereira and Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwala. A Christian candidate from Versova is opposing Mr. Paul.

The constituency of Malad embraces 32 villages, and the Congress contestants are as under:—

Mr. Keshubhai (Malad) Mr. Dwarkadas Dalal (Borivli), Mr. Laxmanrao Mhatre. (Borivli), Mr. Ishwarlal Parekh (Malad) and Mr. Deshpande.

Mr. P. Baloo, the well?known cricketer has been selected as the representative of the backward classes.

OTHER CONSTITUENCIES.

The Chembur constituency has, in its fold, 27 villages and the Congress contestants are as under:—

Mr. Ramachandra Chemburkar, (Chembur), Mr. Vrajalal Astic (Mulund) and Mr. V. N. Purav (Chembur).

The whole district has been given 1 seat for Mohamedans and Mr. J. A. Alli of Chembur, is standing on the Congress ticket. He is likely to be returned unopposed.

The scrutiny will take place on Monday, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., when the final position will be definitely known. But, as it is, it appears that Congress stands a very good chance of a cent per cent success, the only opponent to count is Mr. Shantaram Patil. The election will take place on 23rd May 1938.

TRAMWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Madras Govt. Suggests Independent Umpires If Negotiations Fail

MADRAS, April 9.

"The Government have no hesitation in declaring that the omission to reinstate a few persons cannot be a justification for disorganising a public utility service even for a day" declare the Madras Government in a communique issued to-day advising the Tramway and Electric Supply workers to withdraw their strike notices, without prejudice to the issue raised by them

The communique adds: In case the present attempts of the Government to bring about an internal settlemen fails, the Government hope to induce the parties to the dispute to agree to the reference to an independent umpire of the simple question involved on this dispute.—A. P.

Under the joint auspices of Halai Lohana Mahajan and Halai Sahayakari Mandal, Sports Competitions were held on Fri day, in Elphinstone High School grounds, when Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi (centre), presided. Gro up photo taken on the occasion.

NEW TURN IN INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT TALKS

Zafrulla Not To Go To London?

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Commerce Member to the Government of India, Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, had been having informal discussions with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai of Ahmedabad for the last two days in connection with the Indo-British Trade negotiation and their progress achieved so far in London.

It is gathered that Sir Mahomed has been able to secure in London a better appreciation of the view point communicated to the Government of India through un-official advisers.

Some points of difference with Lancashire interests yet remain to be settled and the fact that the informal talks now proceeding are confined to two of the un-official panel of advisers, has given currency to the reports that Lancashire interests propose to send a Delegation to India to explain their demands to the Indian textile interests.

Sir Purshottamdas and Seth Kasturbhai expressed their willingness to parley with the Lancashire Delegation. It may come to India shortly.

In that case, the Government of India's delegate (Sir Md. Zafrulla Khan) will not visit England once again.

The informal talks and discussions between the Commerce Member and Sir Purshottamdas and Seth Kasturbhai have not yet concluded here.—United Press.

COMPROMISE ON INCOME-TAX BILL

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Though Lobby talks suggest a compromise on the time table about the Income-Tax Bill, "whipping" on the Government and Opposition sides has been very active during the week-end.

Sardar Jogindra Singh, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, has sent telegraphic messages to absentee members to reach Delhi by Monday morning.—United Press.

Pandit Ramakinkarji Shukla who is an astrologer and palmist has returned to Bombay after the lapse of over five years and has put up at Chandra Mahal (second floor) at Room No. 25, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

NAZIMUDDIN MEETS GANDHIJI

Important Conversation On Release Of Politicals

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, arrived at Woodburn Park this afternoon at 1-30 p.m. to meet Mahatma Gandhi and continued negotiations on the question of the release of Political prisoners and detenus.

To-day's meeting is considered to be a very important one in view of Mahatma Gandhi's meeting yesterday with regulation three and women political prisoners.

Immediately before Sir Nazimudin's arrival a sealed envelope addressed to Mahatma Gandhi was brought to Woodburn Park by a messenger from Government House. It is believed that this cover contained some communication from the Governor to Mahatma Gandhi written before His Excellency left last night for Shillong.

This afternoon's Gandhi-Nazimuddin meeting is also being attended by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A.P.

GANDHI-NAZIMUDDIN TALK INCONCLUSIVE

Mahatma And Abul Kalam Azad Confer

CALCUTTA, April 9.

When after an hour's meeting with Mr. Gandhi Sir Nazimuddin came out he told the "Associated Press" that the negotiations were yet inconclusive and that they would not conclude until they had arrived at some sort of settlement, thus indicating that there might be a few more meetings before Mr. Gandhi left Calcutta.

Mr. Gandhi is meeting Sir Nazimuddin again to-morrow at the latter's place.

After Sir Nazimuddin nad left. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was closeted with Mr. Gandhi for a long time.—A. P.

DODSON WINS EMPIRE TROPHY RACE

DONNINGTONPARK, April 10.

C. Dodson driving an Austin won the 200 miles Empire Trophy Race with a speed of 69 miles an hour. Prince Birabongse, driving an Era, was second and Rilly Cotton with an Era was third. There were 22 starters.—Reuter.

TO ESTABLISH CIVIL LIBERTIES

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and the B.P.T.U.C., a public meeting was held in the Kamgar Maidan as a part of the National Week Celebrations. Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar presided.

In opening the meeting, the president stressed the significance of the day and called upon the audience to strengthen the Congress as the sole instrument of the Indian people in the fight against imperialism.

Messrs Patkar and Tambitkar spoke on behalf of the B.P.T.U.C. and made a fervent appeal to the workers to join the Congress and strengthen the fight for independence and for democratic rights.

Mr. Mirajkar in his speech brought out the significance of the National Week as a week when the people celebrated the first mass fight of the Indian people against repression and for Civil Liberties. He rescinded the audience that the fight was not ended still in Bengal and the Punjab repressive acts were taking place. Sir Nazimuddin the Home Minister of Bengal stated that hundreds were still in detention.

Winding up the proceedings Sjt. Mahadeshwar explained the difficulties of the Congress Ministers and called upon the audience to make the Congress organisation invincible. That was the only way, he said to enable Congress Ministers to establish full Civil Liberties

CIVIC MOVE FOR PEACE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 9.

A special meeting of the members of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, as well as of Mir Mohallas in the City was held this evening, when a resolution was passed, condemning in strongest terms, on behalf of the citizens of Hyderabad. "The regrettable and scattered events that happened in our City, during the last four days, as a result of the deplorable acts of certain mischiefmongers."

It was further resolved, that, in order to prevent such incidents, Peace Committees should be organised in each Mohalla, with immediate effect, and everything else should be done to ensure the safety to the members of both the communities, from "Misdeeds of certain irresponsible and ignorant persons of the City."—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7-0 Mood of Moment. 7-40 Instrumental Interlude. 7-45 Light Variety. 8-0 Amateurs All. 8-30 For Jack and Jill.
TRANSMISSION III.
noon.
12-0 Listener's Sunday Selection.
p.m.
1-0 Famous Artist.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
6-0 Classical Concert. Morghode. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Musical Miscellany. Lachhi Ram, Tarabai of Gadag, Morghode, Resham Jan. 8-35 Recitation of Hindi Verses. 8-45 Amateurs All. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Light Songs. 10-0 Two Blade of Brass. Talk by W. Burns. 10-15 Morghode. Tarabai. Lachhi Ram. Resham Jan: Naat and ghabal. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Light Variety. 7-40 Desham Jan. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Gauri on Sitar. By Haider Husain. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Blancha Schlamm. 10-55 News.

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a.m.
11-30 Radio Orchestra. Megnaranjani. 11-35 Rajkumari Benareswali. Thumri and geet.
noon.
12-0 Sitar, Jaltarang and Flute. Sarang.
p.m.
12-5 Pralhad Joshi of Dharwar. Khayal and tarana; gaud sarang. 12-30 For Children: Gujarati. 1-0 For Children.
p.m.
5-30 Ebrahim Rahimatalli. Patdeep on clarionet. 5-40 Alla Rakha. Punjabi geet. 6-0 AIR Chorus. 6-10 Suresh Babu of Poona. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Gramophone Records. 7-45 Rajkumari: Gujarati Geets. 8-10 Radio Orchestra: Jayjaywanti. 8-15 Bibbo: Thumri and Film Song. 8-45 Suresh Babu of Poona. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Pralhad Joshi of Dharwar Marathi Pad. 9-30 News. 9-45 Fortnight's Sports. Review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 'Ramani'. Hindustani musical play by V. S. Varma.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
a.m.
8-36 Ali Hosain and Party. 8-56 Santosh Sen Gupta. 9-11 Kamalabala. 9-31 K. C. Dev. 9-51 Indubala. 10-11 Music Lessons. 10-51 Screen World. Review. 11-6 Morning Music. Vocal Interludes. News.
p.m.
6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Maya Debi. 7-36 Uttara Debi. 7-51 Pratab Ch. Brahmachari. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-36 Parula Chakraborty. 8-51 Ramprosad. 9-6 News. Weather. 9-21 Vocal Recital. 9-36 The Tiger that could not be Scared. Talk by A. J. Zorab. 9-51 In Studio To-night.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
1-0 Lala Rukh. 1-20 Khyber Orchestra. 1-25 Lal Mohd. 1-40 Zeenat Begam. 5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Zeenat Begam. 6-50 Khyber Orchestra. 7-0 Lal Mohd. 7-20 Mehr Bakhsh. 7-25 Lala Rukh. 7-45 New Books. 8-0 Zeenat Begam. 8-20 Sayyan. 8-25 Lal Mohd. 8-45 Lala Rukh. 9-0 Sitar Solo. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Khosha-i-Parwin.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 Religious Music. 6-15 Light Music. 6-45 Classical Music. 7-0 Superstition. Short story in Hindustani by Afzal Mirza. 7-30 Light Music. 7-45 A play in Hindustani. By H. A. Shujaa. 8-20 Umra Zia Begam. 8-30 Classical Music. 9-0 Light Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The Bully. Talk by G. C. Chatterjee. 10-0 Light Music. 10-20 Classical Music. 10-50 Light Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-0 Radio Orchestra. 7-10 V. N. Thakar of Allahabad. 7-45 Much Ado About Nothing. Talk in Hindustani by Amin Salonvi. 8-0 Amateur Concert. 9-0 Purshottam Narayan. News, Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Science and Criem. Talk by Wali Mohammad. 10-0 V. N. Thakar. 10-30 Mahboob Jan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-10 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
p.m.
7-27 Opening. 7-30 English Singers Quartet. 7-50 Bishop Dreams. 8-30 Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintet. 9-0 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-30 Palm Sunday Service.

CUTCH BOYCOTTS CLOVES

Appeal To Jamnagar And Porbunder To Follow Suit

(From A Correspondent.)
CUTCH MANDVI, April 9.

Forty-nine packages of cloves from Zanzibar via Colombo arrived here during the current week. The were completely boycotted by the joint efforts and co-operation of local Merchants Association and local Parishad Committee. In absence of any prospective buyers here it is suspected the same is to be shortly reshipped either to Jamnagar or Porbundar. The Parished Committee strongly appeals to people of Jamnagar and Porbundar to boycott the same on their arrival.

Another Fags-To-Riches Story

(Continued from Page 37).

without sending their insurance rates sky-high, is, everyone will admit, a pretty scarce article.

During the last two years Nissa has worked in twelve pictures, but her role in R-K-O Radio's "Bringing Up Baby" (now at Pathe) really crowns her cinema career. For Nissa plays the title role of "Baby," and has in her cast Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant, Charlie Ruggles, May Robson and a host of other screen celebrities.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22.10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona East (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Ar. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Pass.	5-35	13-50
Delh. Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-30 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15 (Mon.)	15-50 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Pass	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Pass	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Ar H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The ninth annual general meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani will preside over the session of Rajastan Marwari Karyakarta Sammelan to be held at Bombay on the 16th and 17th instant. Prominent amongst those attending are:—

Sjts. Ghanshamdass Birla, Calcutta; Prabhudayal Himmat Singhka, M.L.A., Calcutta; Basantlal Murarka, Calcutta; Sitaram Sakhsaria, Calcutta; Bhagirath Kanoria, Calcutta; Chhagalal Bharuka, M.L.A., Nagpur; Rajmal Lalvani, M.L.A., Jamner; Satyadeo Vidyalankar, Delhi; Ramakrishna Dhoot, Hyderabad; Ramkrishna Jaju, Sholapur; Baba Narsinghdass; Shrikrishnadas Jaju (President A. I. V. I. A.) Wardha.

The "Navjyoti" of Ajmer is publishing a special issue on this occasion.

"It's ENNOBLING" says Mrs. KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA). 2ND Glorious Week

See KASHMIR and the HIMALAYAS

for the first time in Bombay in BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS

STARRING:

ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M.A., (Hons.) Who presents new "PARVATI" and "TEMPLE" Dances

SEE TO-NIGHT AT

KRISHNA CINEMA: DUBASH THEATRE.

WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE
Sat., Sun. & Holiday
MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

The GLOBE TALKIES :—: SANDHURST RD.

ALSO SEE & LAUGH: LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY:

CROWDED HOUSES have acclaimed this Serial as ONE and ONLY GREATEST Serial of all Times

S.O.S. COAST GUARD!

Th's Week: 1ST INSTALMENT: 12 PARTS: (in 2 Instalments)
—:TIME:—
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Fri. Sat., Sun. & Holidays: at 2-30 p.m.

Around Theatre & Film Land

WALT DISNEY.

Creator Of Mickey Mouse And Snow White

WALT DISNEY, HIS IDEALS AND MODE OF WORK

With the great success that his first full-length feature film "Snow White And the Seven Dwarfs" has achieved, Walt Disney is much in the news.

The following article by Douglas Churchill, reproduced from "New York Times," will thus be read with interest.

An owl drowsing in the cool shade of a tree on a Missouri farm one afternoon thirty years ago influenced the career of a man and helped fashion the fantasy of an era. Blinking in the uncomfortable light, the bird felt hands encircling it. Instinctively it beats its wings and clawed, and just as instinctively a frightened lad of seven hurled the owl to the ground and, in his terror, stamped on it.

That owl is the only thing that Walt Disney ever intentionally killed. The incident has haunted him over the years. Occurring in a formative period, it directed his attention, subconsciously, to the birds and gentle beasts that play such an important part in his craftsmanship, and helped to shape his philosophy.

A MODEST MAN.

Disney has a definite philosophy. He is not inclined to talk much about it, for he seems to feel that describing his work in terms of philosophy gives it a highfalutin importance that it does not merit. It can never be said that Disney is inarticulate, but he seeks to avoid, by refusing to put his thoughts and ideals into words, the impression that he is genius. Around Hollywood he has seen too much of a certain sort of impressiveness. By militant modesty the average producer attempts to convey the veiled hint that beneath the rough exterior lurks the soul of a great artist. There is none of that in the creator of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck and, most importantly, Snow White and her seven diminutive allies.

"All we are trying to do is give the public good entertainment," says Disney. "That is all they want." In quotable words that is about as far as his philosophy goes. Any interpretation of his doctrines must be made by his listeners. And yet, as he rambles on, his theories take form and assume the tangibility of a code. To produce such films as he has to his credit he must have a philosophy and rules of procedure and conduct. He likes to explain it all away by saying he has discovered a successful formula. That is hardly true. His formula is a result of his ideals and his adherence to specific moral and emotional rules.

IGNORES WALL STREET.

In Hollywood's light Disney is a very contrary gentleman. He has consistently spurned the Hollywood practice of get-it-while-the getting's-good, declining to worry about profits in the theory that he was building something more solid than could be shown on a ledger sheet for a single picture; with a name that would sell more stock than any other in the industry, he has ignored the blandishments of Wall Street. He has refused to accept Hollywood's standards of humour and has fashioned his wit to the liking of the millions. He prefers to assure his workmen of lifelong careers rather than drain them of their ideas and fire them. Likewise, he refuses to conform to the town's demand for personal glory. He feels that his institution belongs to his men and he is seeking a practical method whereby it may be perpetuated for their benefit. In some respects he is a martinet, but he is a kindly martinet.

TOOK THREE YEARS.

"Snow White" was first projected three years ago. When he confided to the town that he would spend dol. 1,000,000 on a cartoon feature, the idea was so preposterous in the industry's eyes that there was a grave shaking of heads. When he had formed his ideals for the picture he put 300 artists to work on it, a number that grew to 700 before it was finished. His budget, meanwhile, had grown to dol. 1,700,000. Because the sum involved a cash outlay for the entire amount he was compelled to go to his bank in search of finances and he was brusquely told that loans were never made on motion pictures. (Since the release of the film, the bank reconsidered and offered him any amount for future endeavors, and he had the satisfaction that all men dream about of telling them just what they could do.)

When it came time to sell the picture he found an amazing resistance on the part of the exhibitors. Hollywood was convinced that a fairy tale was the worst possible story material and the film capital's attitude had been carried on to the theatre men. Moreover, Disney was known only as the creator of cartoon shorts and the exhibitors believed that the customers would not willingly pay for a cartoon feature alone. But they must have changed their minds by now: although some 20,000,000 admissions must be paid before Disney can realize any profit, the public's enthusiasm is such that there now appears to be no doubt about the future.

WORTHWHILE THEMES.

As near as Disney gets to expounding his philosophy is in discussing the concrete phases of his work. "We have but one thought, and that is for good entertainment," he says. "We like to have a point to our stories, not an obvious moral but a worthwhile theme. Our most important aim is to develop definite personalities in our cartoon characters. We don't want them to be just shadows, for merely as moving figures they would provoke no emotional response from the public. Nor do we want them to parallel or assume the aspects of human beings or human actions. We invest them with life by endowing them with human weaknesses which we exaggerate in a humorous way. Rather than a caricature of individuals, our work is a caricature of life.

"In 'Snow White' was an illustration of what I mean. There were the parent birds consumed with pride over their offspring's singing. Suddenly, he hit a sour note and their wincing showed their humiliation. It was funny because it resolved human reactions into caricature. It hit home because it was logical. Somehow or other we think birds could do just that. We don't want our animals to ape human beings in an illogical way. We want them to caricature humans in a way that is natural for them to act."

While they regard their work with seriousness, there is a pleasant attitude throughout the plant. With a staff of 1,000, there is not a time clock on the place. Disney does not want his men to feel that they are in a factory, rather, he prefers a natural sense of obligation that goes with a professional calling.

The absence of a time clock harks back to Disney's early career. In one place where he worked he refused to punch the clock and was told that his rebellion had a bad moral effect on the other employees. "I told them that if I punched it, it would have a bad moral effect on me," he says. He used to give the bookkeeper many unhappy hours, for when he finally consented to abide by the regulations he would punch all four places on his card at the same time. He feels that a time clock places a premium on deception and that it is no bar to dishonesty. He judges men by their attitude and weeds them out if they do not fit.

The next Disney feature will be either "Bambi" or "Pinocchio." The latter has been held up by story difficulties and it is probable that the story of the deer to whom all humans were villains will precede it. Disney has hopes some day of making "Alice in Wonderland," but he must wait until the version made a few seasons ago by Paramount is forgotten. "Alice in Wonderland" should never have been done in the realistic medium of motion picture," he says "It is better on the stage, but we regard it as a natural for our medium." Disney hates to discuss his future because he has found that whenever he mentions a story complications develop over its purchase. "There are so many leeches in Hollywood that we dare not discuss anything. The minute a hint is given about a story a hundred hangers-on-manage to get their teeth into the property."

One of the Seven merry dwarfs.

MICKEY MOUSE.

POOVIAH SISTERS' SUCCESSFUL DANCE TOUR

The three Pooviah Sisters returned to Bombay after an absence of six months in Allahabad where they had gone to receive further training in classical Indian Dancing under Kathak Jailal, the noted Dance and Music teacher of Allahabad University.

DEANNA DURBIN and JACKIE MORAN in "Mad About Music" coming next week at EROS.

After completing their tarining the three sisters visited various North Indian cities including Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Allahabad etc. giving performances of their dances which are said to be notable for originality of their conception as well as for technical execution.

The Pooviah Sisters are planning to give a performance in Bombay shortly.

About Studios And Stars

"Jalaja"

GLORY OF BHARAT NATYA BROUGHT TO SCREEN BY RENAISANCE THEATRE GROUP ARTISTES

(By A DRAMATIC CRITIC).

"Jalaja" or 'The Glory of Dance' a Tamil talkie produced by Renaissance Theatre, Madras, at the Sagar Studios, is a landmark in Tamil film production and is a wholesome and noteworthy departure from ploughing the rut of the Puranic and mythological. For once we see men and women fired by noble impulses and high aspirations acting their part without divine intercession or holy orders. The story which is the work of the Renaissance Theatre Group is very well worked up with a keen eye to the psychological and dramatic effect. Varalakshmi, the talented Bharata-Natya danseuse who was marked for the role of the heroine, passed away leaving a void adding to one more what might have been?" in film history.

DANCING HEROINE.

Mr. Seshagiri, who plays the hero, is eminently fitted for the part. In presenting the toils and turmoils of the dance-mad hero who is out to resurrect the old dying art and present it in a revivified form, Mr. Seshagiri more presents himself, than he represents the hero Rajagopalan. When the hero Rajagopalan sits late at midnight, unmindful of his amorous wife and pens a reply to the hostile criticism made against Indian dance by the president of a society club, it recalls to one's memory to the Herculean fight and the whirlwind press campaign which Mr. Seshagiri carried in the Madras press to save the dance, from the hands of anti-Devadasi' crusaders.

ORCHESTRA CARRIES DAY

Smt. Banumati playing the role of "Jalaja," the dancing heroine, has given more than half-a-dozen dance numbers which form the highlight of Bharata-Natya. Her foot work is admirable and she embodies the poetry of motion in every one of the dancing themes. The orchestra under the guidance of Mr. A. N. Kalyanasundaram and Parur Anantharaman has attained a wonderful finish and the background music, especially in difficult dance themes, is of a high order with perfect orchestration.

ACTION REPLACES SONG HITS

Though the dance and music content of the play is extraordinary, there is a studious attempt to eschew 'Mamool' song-hits, thus concentrating on action. Lalitha is a veritable star-find of the Renaissance group. Throughout her complex role of a loving and lovely wife subsequently becoming a victim to fits of insanity, hallucination, somnambulism and sleep-walking she exhibits admirable histrionic talents. More than any other character she leaves a lasting impression on the cinema fans. 'The dance of frustration' of Lalitha, side by side with 'the dance of realisation' of Jalaja, forms the dramatic centre of the play. When Lalitha gets her madness cured by the bewitching dances of Jalaja, it ends in a 'dance of culmination.' Verily Jalaja is "Miss Dance 1938."

A scene from "JALAJA," the Tamil Talkie.

THREE DANCING DAUGHTERS!

The Pooviah Sisters, who have recently returned after a successful dance tour of Northern India, will be shortly giving a performance in Bombay.

BABY!

This is "BABY," the Leopard star and Katharine Hepburn, both seen in "Bringing Up Baby."

ANOTHER RAGS-TO-RICHES STORY

How Nissa, The Leopard, Became A Movie Star

From abandoned orphan to movie star in eight short years—that's some success story.

That its heroine happens to be a live leopard shouldn't detract from the personal interest of its rags-to-riches theme. And there's a moral to the story, a refutation of the cynical idea that if you cast your bread upon the waters it will come back water-soaked.

Eight years ago Nissa, a week-old leopard cub, was deserted by a mother who must have been singularly cold-hearted—even for a leopard. Nissa's father, who was something of a rounder, hadn't been seen around his home cage for some time, so the tiny cub began life pretty much alone in the world.

However, she had one lucky break in that she was left almost literally on the doorstep of Olga Celeste, of the California Zoological Gardens, whose profession is training wild animals.

Olga adopted Nissa, took the cub into her home, fed her from a bottle and nursed her through several infant maladies and some second degree burns acquired when the leopard crawled under a hot kitchen stove.

Now that Nissa has grown, her tawny beauty and tractable disposition make her a natural in motion pictures. For a live leopard that you can pal around with that will stand being petted and fondled by "Hollywood's" lovelies

(Continued on Page 35).

News Flashes From The Studios

GENERAL FILMS—Director Kardar's "Baghbau" and Director Atorthy's "Pati Patni" nearing completion. New Director, Mohansingh, has started "Industrial India."

IMPERIAL—Awaiting release: "Mere Lal". "Two Women" and "Dulhan". Last named stars Ratanbai. Under production: "Mother India" (cine colour), "Society Actress", "Kis Liye?" and a new Ratanbai film (yet untitled). The other films feature Ghulam Mohamed, Padma, Pramila, Ashik Hosain, Sushila, etc.

MINERVA—Under production: "Jailor" (story by Amir Haider Kamal, a promising and gifted scenarist, and directed by Sohrab Modi) and "Condemned" (cast not yet announced).

SARASWATI—Under production: "Raja Gopichand" featuring Ratnaprabha (imported from Huns), Leela, Usha, Londhe, etc. Scenario and direction by Bhal G. Pendharkar. Usha claimed to be an important "discovery"—was last seen in the film of her own name, "Usha"!

SHALINI—"Dharukumar," in Hindi and Marathi, nearing completion. Next: "Kalyan Khajina", based on a historical incident from the life of Shivaji. Also produced: Topical of Dewas Maharaja's Coronation.

SHREE VISHNU—Under production: "American Wife," title role to be played by "Suvarna". Cast includes Meher Sultana, S. Nazir and Urmiladevi.

Why Hitler Dismissed Blomberg

GROWING OPPOSITION TO ROME-BERLIN-TOKIO AXIS AND ITS SEQUEL

The following is a summary of a recent Empire Broadcast from Daventry by H. Wickham Steed, the well-known British publicist:

Mr. Steed said: Like many people all over the world I have been wondering about what happened in Germany when Herr Hitler took over the supreme command of all the armed forces, dismissed Field Marshal von Blomberg from the German War Office, and General von Fritsch from the position of Commander-in-Chief. In addition he took Baron von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, away from the Foreign Office and replaced him by Herr von Ribbentrop, hitherto Ambassador in London, who has long been Hitler's close friend and has had a foreign service of his own. A new Economic Ministry was also set up, staffed mainly with soldiers under General Goering who was raised to the rank of Field Marshal. But has really been going on in the background to make Hitler do these things?

NOBODY SHOT THIS TIME

There has evidently been a crisis of some kind. People naturally compare it with the crisis of June 30, 1934, when Hitler ordered a number of his old associates to be shot, and with them many hundreds—according to some accounts more than 1,100 other individuals whom he looked upon as opponents. This time, nobody seems to have been shot.

So, if the present "purge" is sensational, it is bloodless. But in one respect, it seems to have the same kind of meaning as the "purge" of 1934. As Leader, Chancellor and Dictator of Germany, and absolute head of the National Socialist or Nazi Party, Adolf Hitler will brook no opposition.

"STORM TROOPERS AND THE BLACKGUARDS"

When he built up his party, from small beginnings, with a very revolutionary programme, he put the rank and file of his followres into brown shirts and called them "Storm Troopers". At the same time he formed a body of picked men whom he put into black shirts and called them "protection squads" or "Black Guards". The Storm Troopers were under the command of Captain Roehm, one of Hitler's most trusted comrades. But after Hitler and his party had been called to power by old President von Hindenburg, in January 1933, the Storm Troopers became discontented because Hitler could not fulfil all the hopes which he had awakened in them. Their Commander, Captain Roehm, began to put pressure on him. So Roehm was one of the first to be shot on the night of June 30, 1934. The Storm Troopers learnt their lesson and came to heel.

The "Black Guards" were organised as a special police corps under Herr Himmler and were given a privileged position. They are now said to number 200,000.

PUSH REARMAMENT FORWARD

One of Hitler's first tasks after he came into power was to push forward German rearmament—which had, until then, been going on secretly—and to strengthen the army. The heads of the army, or Reichswehr, were delighted. Chief among them, General von Blomberg, the War Minister, became one of Hitler's strongest supporters. But General von Fritsch and a number of prominent officers thought that the army should be kept quite separate from the Nazi Party. When conscription was reintroduced some two years ago, the Reichswehr gave preference to recruits who were not Nazis; and they placed recruits from the Nazi ranks, including Nazi officers of the Storm Troops and of the Black-Guards, under severe discipline. They behaved as though the army were their special preserve, a sort of military State within the Nazi State.

BIDED HIS TIME

Hitler, who is very astute, saw this. But, as he had done in 1934, he bided his time. After General von Schleicher and Colonel von Bredow, had been shot in 1934, and some other Generals had fled for their lives, German Conservatives wondered whether the army, with its proud Prussian traditions, would not hit back. It did not hit back. Though there was much resentment among its officers, its official head, the War Minister General von Blomberg, sided with Hitler and persuaded General von Fritsch and other officers to be content with a sort of ceremony in commemoration of General von Schleicher.

In the meantime German rearmament was proceeding by leaps and bounds. Though there was little real money in the country, Hitler and the other Nazi leaders, including especially General Goering, contrived to spend as much as £1,000 millions a year on aeroplanes, tanks, artillery, aerodromes and other costly means of warfare, mainly on credit; and the well-known President of the German National Bank, Dr. von Schacht, was employed to organise the credit. By March 1936, when feeling between Great Britain and France was not particularly cordial—because of the way the French Government behaved towards Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia—Hitler guessed that he might score a point for Germany without danger of Anglo-French resistance. So he proposed to tear up the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno Treaty which had demilitarised the German Rhineland and had forbidden Germany to send troops into it or to fortify it.

A DISCONTENTED GERMANY

General von Fritsch and other important soldiers were aghast at this proposal. They believed that the French army would at once invade the Rhineland, and that the German army would not be strong enough to resist it. Hitler told them he knew better. He ordered German troops to occupy the Rhineland—and England and France did nothing. This was a second setback for the soldiers.

But, latterly, discontent has been growing again in Germany. The huge expenditure on the army, even though most of it was financed by paper credit, compelled Germany to cut down her imports of foodstuffs from abroad, especially butter. The persecution of the Jews brought no relief. Throughout Germany people grumbled. Nazi leaders answered that Germany, determined to be strong and great, preferred guns to butter. But when it came to the point of only allowing a whole German family six ounces of butter per week, and of forbidding individuals to have more than two ounces a week, while other foodstuffs were rationed proportionately and bread became bad, millions of Germans began to think and to say that fewer guns and more butter would be preferable. Leading soldiers also let it be known that, if the costly rearmament of Germany was a preparation for war in the near future, neither the army nor the country could fight a successful war on empty stomachs.

DO NOT LIKE HITLER'S POLICY

So General von Fritsch, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and several of his comrades found means of letting Hitler know that, whatever General von Blomberg might tell him, it was important that Germany should not do anything in foreign policy that might lead to war. They did not like Hitler's policy in Austria. Nor did they like the help Hitler had given to General Franco in Spain where, it is believed, some of the new German tanks and aeroplanes failed to come up to expectations. Nor did they like what is called the Berlin-Rome "axis", or the political and military intimacy between Hitler and Mussolini. Still less did they like Hitler's and Herr Von Ribbentrop's anti-Communist alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan. As soldiers, they feared that the go-ahead, stick-at-nothing Nazis might land Germany in a war before she was ready for it.

So there has been trouble brewing in Germany for months past. It came to a head the other day when General or, rather, Field Marshal von Blomberg—a noble—married his secretary, who is the daughter of a plebeian. Hitler and General Goering attended the wedding and signed the register. This was more than the noble officers of the Reichswehr thought they could stand. How could their wives call upon the plebeian wife of Field Marshal von Blomberg or "know" her socially. Representations were made to Hitler who let Field Marshal von Blomberg go off on a honeymoon accepted his resignation while he was away, but promptly accepted also the resignations of General von Fritsch and others and put trusted soldiers of his own into their places.

HARDWAR, April 8. Four persons were injured as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out here this afternoon in camps pitched by pandas to house pilgrims.—United Press.

For reason of health, Mr. H. J. Grewing has resigned from the Board of the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company. Lord Hailey has been appointed a director to fill the vacancy.

GRIGG OPPOSES MODEST DEMAND

But Assembly Carries Resolution For Retrenchment Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

It was a very simple issue, which was raised by to-day's debate in the Assembly—Retrenchment or taxation. And what was more, it was the very last appeal, which the elected members, as one body put to Government—appeal for appointment of a Retrenchment Committee to consider Central Government's expenditure and suggest measures for reduction.

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

The irony of the situation was that though the resolution was moderately worded, aiming at only 10 per cent reduction and leaving the choice of the personnel of the Committee entirely to Government, it was strenuously opposed by Government.

JAMES INTERVENES

Mr. F. E. James obligingly came forward with an amendment which sought to sidetrack the issue by asking for an Estimates Committee instead of a Retrenchment Committee.

This suggestion was eagerly seized by the Finance, Member, who in the course of a reply offered to set up an Estimates Committee as the machinery for continuous scrutiny of expenditure in place of the old Standing Finance Committee.

FIRM ATTITUDE

The House, however, refused to be side-tracked and after rejecting the amendment by 57 votes to 45 carried the original motion without division.

Bombay Women's Council gave an 'At Home' at the Town Hall on Friday, to meet delegates who attended the N. C. W. I. Biennial Conference at Delhi.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN

PATNA, April 8.

It is reported that there had been an attempt at train wrecking near the bridge between Sasaram and Karwandia Grand Chord Line by placing on the Up Line two boulders, weighing about five maunds.

The Government Railway Police from Patna have proceeded to the place by the Patna-Gaya train to-night for making enquiries in this connection.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

SETBACK IN WHEAT PRICES

Satisfactory Outlook For U. S. Winter Wheat Crop

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DELHI, April 6.

The current quotation of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:

London:—S. Australian 33.6 (33.6) Rosario 37.6 (37.3).
Chicago:—May 61 5/8 (87 1/8) July 79 1/4 (83 1/4).
Liverpool:—May 78 1/4 (81 1/2) July 78 1/4 (81 1/4).
Winnipeg:—May 121 5/8 (123 3/4)
Buenos Aires:—10.92 (11.25).
Karachi:—22-10 (23-5) July 22-13 (23-5-9).
Bombay:—May 4-5-6 (4-7-3) September 4-6 (4-7-9).
Hapur:—Ready 2-4-6 (2-5-6) Jeth 2-6-8, Bhadon 2-7-4.
Calcutta:—May 3-4-6 (3-5-9) Sept. 3-6-3.

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets, unlike previous week, during the period under review met with depressed conditions and the prices finally closed showing an appreciable set back. There was nothing of note to warrant any important change in the outlook. On the whole speculative interest was almost practically negligible. The traders are obviously of opinion that unless some extra economic elements intervene, any hopes of appreciable recovery in prices are bound to be disappointed, although here it must not be forgotten that a gain naturally follows a serious set-back. This week's decline was mainly due to the fact that the outlook and the condition of the winter wheat crop have now become more favourable and satisfactory and that there are no indications of loss of acreage from winter-killing. Another general bearish factors were the considerable selling pressure tired liquidation by longs, cheaper Australian offers with operators holding off and lower foreign cables.

KARACHI STEADY

The early days of the week witnessed at Karachi a steady tone while the later days an easy tone. The early steadiness was contributed to by firm Punjab advices, commission houses buying and general speculative support. However the strength could not live long and the advance had to give way under quietness of export demand, larger arrivals profit realizing, bull speculators considerable liquidations and easiness in foreign as well as Indian markets. Price variations were almost colourless and failed to produce any cheerful effect on the sentiment. The bears predominated the market very successfully. Traders showed a very keen interest at declining prices and on the spot market about 32,500 bags were purchased on local millers, Bombay and European shippers accounts. About 1000 tons of mid-June delivery were brought by a European shipper. The total arrivals since April 1, 1937 to April 2, 1938, amounted to about 63,53,589 bags while the exports during the same period neared about 50,92,-645 bags. During the course of the week ending April 2, the receipts and shipments of wheat from here were about 38,553 bags and 38,422 bags respectively.

WEAKNESS IN BOMBAY

Bombay ruled very easy and suffered a net loss of about 0-1-9 per cwt. The depression was caused by longs unloading and heavy selling pressure following lower outside cables and weakness of other commodities. There was not much variation in prices and the buyers and the sellers as well remained holding off. Consequently the trading was quiet with very little support appearing. The traders seem to be adopting a wait and watch policy. At Calcutta there has not been an appreciable demand from milling interests who are in the persuance of a hand to mouth policy. The decline in the flour rates has so far proved to be impotent to excite any enterprise on buying side. Considering that the prices of rice and other food stuffs are cheaper for the moment, it is anticipated that an adverse effect will soon sweep over the flour consumption. Arrivals from upcountry centres remain unchanged at about 300 tons a day.

BEAR SELLING

A wave of bearishness has been developed in the upcountry centres during the week where the predominance was taken up by the bear operators, who are still awaiting a discount of about 2 annas per maund. Price swing was captained mainly by the information to the fact that America had had an excellent and favourable crop outlook. The demand from the shippers was too low and the stockists were as usual out in the markets in order to liquidate their old holdings in view of the advent of the new crop. Jeth 2-7-9 was recorded at Hapur as the highest level of the week and Jeth 2-6-2 as the lowest. As was referred to in these columns, the quotation quoted for Bhadon were released at 2-7-7 during the week. Price fluctuations were not frequent and unimportant and were confined to a circle of about 0-1-5 per maund. Speculative business was very limited with the operators reluctant to enter into fresh commitments. There is a favourable disparity between the Hapur and Calcutta wheat prices and as a result of which the export demand from this consuming centre was too meagre. During the week about 10 Khattis were despatched to eastern mills. The stocks now stand reduced at 102 Khattis. It is expected that the stocks would be practically reduced before the new crop comes in the market. Arrivals in Lyallpur market were about 3,000 bags and the only buyers were the millers who are experiencing hard days. The millers are reported to have made some purchases from the surrounding villages to keep their mills running.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE

During the week ending April 4, a western disturbance caused local showers on the North West Frontier. There has also been wide spread rains in South Madras with scattered thunderstorms in the Bombay Deccan, C.P., Bengal and Assam. In the markets of Central India new wheat arrivals are steadily increasing while in some parts of the U.P. harvesting operations are going on in right earnest. In the next month practically all the Northern India markets would be flooded with new crop arrivals. The quality of Central India wheat is reported to be quite satisfactory.

The markets outside India ruled rather easy and quiet. The millers have no confidence in the present prices in view of the favourable crop outlook and therefore are confining their purchases to their immediate lots. A report says that Russia which was until recently a prominent seller in the European markets has just entered in to negotiations with Australia for larger quantities. The conditions of Argentine and Australia remain unchanged and continued to follow the slippy course. The former does not like to sell out its produce at the present rates while the latter is ready to contract business even at these rates.

The private estimates of the U.S.A. winter wheat crop are put at 755 million bushels while some time back it was placed at 725 million bushels. This crop is a record crop.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-1
Shipment April-June 4-15-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-15-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-5.
Saraya Rs. 11-15.
Java Spot F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, April 8.

July	1.99
September	2.01.
January	2.01.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 9.

Wheat	13,220 Cwts.
Linseed	24,871 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	262 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	249 Cwts.
Groundnuts	10,939 Cwts.
Castorseed	266 Cwts.
Rice	12,011 Cwts.
Myhabollams	1,523 Cwts.
Cottonseed	1,653 Cwts.
Gram	2,348 Cwts.
Jeowar	1,674 Cwts.
Barley	86 Cwts.
Bajree	1,582 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,215 Cwts.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 8.

May	£10-1-3.
June	£10-2-6.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 8.

May	81 3/4d.
July	81 5/8d.
October	80 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 8.

May	dol 0.84 7/8
July	dol 0.81 7/8.
September	dol 0.82 1/2.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal Superfine	129/31
Bengal Fine	125/27
Beingal F.G.	122/23
C. P. 1	151/56
C. P. 2	146/47
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	142/43
Khandesh	131/35
Jalna/Sailu	133/37
Burwah/Sanavad	145/47
Khandwa	145/47
Harda/Khirkiya	146/48
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	139/41
Broach	159/61
Punjab 4F.	174/77
Punjab 289F.	207/12
Sindh 4 F.	167/72
Sindh N.T.	192/97
Kamala	276/77
Jinja	265/66
Navsari	219/21
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	109/19

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37.
Receipts to date 8-4-38	7352000	6310000
Receipts Yesterday 8-4-38	25000	25000
Exports to date 8-4-38	5028000	4778000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2958000	1826000
Stock at Intedior Towns 1-4-38	2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11782000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	8428000	10667000

Cottor Room Rates

Bombay, April 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	129	126	123	120	
Punjab	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	129	126	123	120	
Oomra No. 3	159	147	144	141	
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	
Broach No. 2	163	161	159	157	
Punjab-Ame.	183	180	177	174	

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 8

SAKELS—	
May	12.78+16
July	13.01+17
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.86—01
June	9.97+03
GIZA—	
May	12.15+06
July	12.30+10

Bankers' Clearing House

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 7th April 1938 Rs. 14,21,28,230-11-10.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 121 July 133 October 144 December 150 January 152 at cross rate 4.95 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 157/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.70 Rs. 47 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 161 Liverpool July 4.79 Rs. 47 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 157/8 New York May 8.51 Rs. 33 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 161 New York July 8.57 Rs. 31 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/4

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 8

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 5/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/70	112 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary x	42/6

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, April 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 157 1/2 highest 158 5/8 lowest 157 1/4 closing 157 1/4

Broach J/A opening 161 1/4 highest 162 3/8 lowest 160 3/4 closing 160 3/4

Oomra May opening 142 1/2 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 1/8 closing 142 1/8

Oomra July opening 144 3/4 highest 145 lowest 143 3/4 closing 143 3/4

Bengal May opening 122 highest 122 3/4 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2

Bengal July opening 124 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 closing 123

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 11

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 9.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	7-4-38	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		46,992	199,568
Central India	233	37,645	310,853
Barsi and Nagar	487	130,493	157,620
Hyderabad-Gaorani		37,710	87,616
Berar	1,251	277,004	520,982
Central Provinces	29	60,688	106,874
Total Oomras	2,000	590,532	1,383,513
Dholera	300	57,297	68,286
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	8,197
Rajputana	73	13,195	71,690
Sind-Punjab	1,459	467,614	280,020
Broach	3,428	113,636	232,703
Coompta and Dharwar	368	14,171	17,442
Westerns-Northerns		10,725	22,542
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,465	4,077
American		155,946	5,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,596	293,527	227,729
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	9,224	1,722,044	2,333,265

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 31st March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	7-4-38	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,785	179,212	307,558
Japan and China	8,497	397,548	957,1000
Coast Ports	240	42,895	14,626
Up-country by Rail		239,879	173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		14,923	67,714
Total	10,532	874,457	1,520,036

Surat	..	213	216	207	204
Rajpipla	..	206	203	200	197

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Lack Of Fresh Support In Silver

WHEAT STEADY

BOMBAY, April 9.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market displayed improved sentiment following better Liverpool cables. Unfavourable weather reports and oversold condition of market caused substantial rise.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Wheat market opened quiet. Operators holding back in absence of any important developments

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 9.

Previous closing	8.51
To-day's opening	8.54
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.58
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 9.

Previous closing	4.69
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.70
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 157-12
July August	Rs. 161-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 9.

New York cotton displayed improved sentiment to-day following better Liverpool cables which offset Bombay straddle reversing. Unfavourable weather reports coupled with oversold condition of market helped to cause substantial rise.

Trading in May commenced 8.54 i.e. three points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying with some covering. Later market gathered fresh strength on renewed buying under which price steadily rose to 8.58 at which it is closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.50/8.49) 8.54/8.56
July (8.56/8.55) 8.62/8.61
October (8.61/8.61) 8.69/8.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

May (4.68) 4.70
July (4.77) 4.79
May (6.64) 6.62
July (6.71) 6.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Tradin: in Broach opened at Rs. 161/4. Prices eased on bear operators selling and tired liquidation with some hedging however, eventually market recovered partially on some covering purchases closed steady at Rs. 160/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 9.

The rates at 2-30 o.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 7/16 paid and value) £17 9/16 sellers
Dunlop April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£19) £19

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 9.

Market is closed.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 9.

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 9.

Previous closing	4.96.40
To-day's opening	4.96.31
To-day's closing	4.96.34

FRANC RATE

London, April 9.

Previous closing	161.87
To-day's opening	161.87
To-day's closing	161.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 9.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.31 and then eased to 4.96.28 with no movements thereafter.

Frank opened at 161.87 and then appreciated to 161.25 on good support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.250) 12.164
New York on Bombay (37.49) 37.49
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.36
London on Shanghai (1-1 5/16 nominal) 1-1 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 9.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 82.

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4 buyers) 5 7/8 buyers
Forward July September (5 7/8 paid and buyers) 6 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 13/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£11 7/8 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10) £10 3/16 paid

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 9.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet May 81 July 81. There was not much activity to-day with operators generally holding back in absence of any important developments.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 9.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India sold. Quietly steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 9.

Spot	(19d.) 18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 11/16d.) 18 7/16

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Fresh influx Of Capital: Franc Unaffected

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

On the Money Market, with outside institutions anxious to find employment for funds, borrowers readily secured loans, but this state of affairs was not welcomed by discount brokers, who after corgratulating themselves last week on better Treasury allotment rate, are now facing a fresh influx of capital rom various quarters.

Commodities:—Rubber was firm in sympathy with overseas; wheat after renewed firmness, reached on profit-taking.

On the Exchanges, apart from a slight weakening of the forward rates, the Franc was unaffected by the Government's resignation.

Jutes Continue To Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Jutes continued to rule steady and fair business was put through. Coals: slightly better feeling was seen in this section amongst more popular Stocks and moderate trading took place. Teas: better feeling which witnessed this section yesterday seems to be fully maintained to-day although business reported was not on a broad scale. In miscellaneous Indian irons and other speculative issues ruled firm.

Government securities were unchanged.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent G.P. 98/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 108/4 small lot; do 1940/43 107/2; three per cent Punjab bonds 1952 99/6 three per cent up loan 1952 99/6.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 114/4;

Cotton:—Kesoram 6/15.

Coals:—Mundulpore 7/12; Talcher 1/4; West Jamuria 25/4; New Beerbhoom 17/8; Western in liqdn. 4/6.

Jutes:—Anglo-India pref 143; Birla 15 small odd lot; Howrah 41/10; Hukumchand ordy 5/8; do pref 90/8; India 259/8 small odd lot; Kamarhatty 425.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/5; Consolidated tin 4/14; Indian copper 2/3; Indian iron 28; Steel Corporation ordy 5/12; B.I. Corporation ordy 3/5; Dunlop rubber ordy 13/10 small odd lots; do second pref 97 ex div; Bairampore 9 small odd lot; Indian wood products 18/12 ex div; Bengal paper ordy 90/8 ex div; Cawnpore 17/4 ex div; Carew and Co. 11/8.

Teas:—Hansqua 10/8.

Debentures:—Five and a quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100/4; four per cent 1913/43; Calcutta Port Trust 104/12 small lot.—A. P.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 9.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 9.

Silver ready	48	7	6
Silver Chaitra	48	7	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	6	0
Gold ready	34	15	6
Gold Chaitra	34	15	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	13	9
Sovereign	22	13	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 9.

Wheat May	4	6	9
Wheat September	4	7	6
Linseed May	7	6	6
Linseed September	7	8	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 9.

London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 9.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 42 1/2) dol dol 45 3/8

General Motors (dol 29 1/8) dol 33

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25) dol 27 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 99 7/8) dol 104

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 8

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb

Sellers 5 7/8

BRITISH NOTE COMES AS BOMBSHELL

Sequel To Expropriation Of Oil Properties By Mexican Govt.

MEXICO CITY, April 9.

The British Note with regard to Mexican Eagle Oil has come as a bombshell here, especially owing to the contrast with President Roosevelt's policy of cash payment. Mr. Omalley, the British Minister in a half hour talk with the President said that the British view was that the expropriation was inherently unjustified and indicated that British action was entirely independent of the American policy. The atmosphere of the interview is described as calm and dignified. The matter has apparently passed the stage of financial consideration, and developments seem to depend on physical possession of the Mexican Eagle properties which is being now fought out in the courts.—Reuter.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 9

Sampin Opening—	
April	228.00+140
August	212.10+100
October	213.70+ 90
Closing—	
April	228.00+140
August	212.10+100
October	213.50+ 70

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 8

GIZA—	
Spot	7.09+2
May	6.85+4
July	6.72+4
October	6.78+4
November	6.78+4
January 1939	6.84+4
March	6.91+4
UPPER—	
Spot	5.80—1
May	5.71+2
July	5.77+3
October	5.84+4
November	5.84+4
January 1939	5.88+4
March	5.93+4

LONDON SILVER

London, April 8

Spot	19
Forward	18 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-1 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 8

T T London on:—

New York	4.96.40
Paris	161.87
Berlin	12.36 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.99 9/16
Amsterdam	8.96 5/16
Brussels	29.47 3/4
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.64 5/8
Prague	142.37

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 8

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers £11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers £12-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers £13-6-3
Rapeeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton April sellers £11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April May sellers £11-10-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 8

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 8

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 5/8
Victory Bonds	£110 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£90
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 161 for Broach J/A delivery but business remained suspended.

Under the rules of the E. I. C. A. members are required to send in their statements of purchases and sales for the curr nt delivery to facilitate passing of the tenders. Some members refused to send the required form of instructions and want to represent through their clerks but Board demands actual forms. It is feared that some members are unwilling to disclose their position and refuse to send the forms. Thus as a protest no business was done to-day On enquiry it is understood that there is a large majority in favour of submitting the required forms.

Later on business was resumed at 3 p.m. when Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 160 and under scattered buying prices advanced to Rs. 160/8. Liverpool opened at a rise of one point and under realising prices declined to Rs. 159/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	155	12	0
Broach J/A.	159	8	0
Oomra May	140	10	0
Oomra July	143	4	0
Bengal May	120	8	0
Bengal July	122	4	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 9

Yesterday London gold was one penny up at £7-0-1 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/4 and London Paris Exchange rate declined 13 points at 161.87. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19d. There was little speculative selling. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 and Montreal silver was 25 points down. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34	15	9
Chaitra	34	15	3
Vaishakh	34	13	3

SILVER

Ready	48	13	6
Chaitra	48	12	6
Vaishakh	48	11	6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 9

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/8
Bank's buying T T 266
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,210
Bank's buying T T 1,240
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 72
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96.18 8th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 9th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 9th instant
Shanghai London 1/1 9th instant
Java London 8.95 3/8 9th instant
London Paris 161.87 8th instant
London Belgium 29.47 3/4 8th instant
London Switzerland 21.64 5/8 8th instant
London Berlin 12.36 3/4 8th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 8th instant
London New York 4.96.40 8th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 8th instant
London Italy 94.35 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 8th instant
Silver London Ready 19 8th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Pay In—April 11. Pay Out—April 13.

General Selling In Share Bazar

DROP OF RS. 40 IN TATA STEEL DFDS.

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, April 9.

Following an improvement of dollars 1 1|2 in U.S. Steel shares, the local Share Bazar was expected to display good undertone but against general expectation prices declined on general selling.

There was a marked absence of any important support and there were some rumours of failure of an upcountry operator. As anticipated the market weakened and professionals have now no inclination to support the market.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1015 and advanced to Rs. 1035 under scattered buying. At this level there was no buying and prices assumed sagging tendency and Tata Steel Dfds. kept on giving way upto the close under persistent selling.

Cotton Mill shares also weakened under sympathetic selling and the market more or less was in an uncertain mood. Confidence was impaired and the outlook favours lower prices.

Attention was often drawn that the industrial outlook all over the world is unfavourable and even huge defence expenditure fail to absorb the present production which is greatly reduced. India cannot escape from the effect.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 9.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)		400	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. (25)	X.D.	532	8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	X.D.	236	14
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)		231	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)		155	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)		95	0
250	David		75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)		362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)		0	5	6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)		139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)		158	12
1,000	Hindustan		1720	0
100	Indore		65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)		165	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)		263	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)		495	0
250	Madras United		35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)		1.102	8
250	Model		49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)		120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)		237	8
100	Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)		42	8
100	Phoenix (Rs 10)		253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)		70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)		1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)		78	12
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)		206	4
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)		110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)		1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)		802	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1.547	8
125-500	Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138	12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	14	6

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	118	12

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	710	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	10
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 46 plus 30)	1,425	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	125	0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	3
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	4
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,346	4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantej	925	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dn. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	90	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	723	12

MININGS.

9	Burma Corp. (As 11)	6	6
2sh.	Indian Copper (As 1-6)	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 9

Bombay Dyeing (X D 852/8) 852 840 842 833 832
Century (X D 244/6) 244 237 236
Central India (238/2) 238 232 234 231
Kohinoor (271/4) 270 265 263
New Great (247/8) 242 240 237
Simplex (81/14) 81 78/12
Swadeshi (213/2) 215 210 206
Associated Cement (119/12) 120 119 118/8 118/12
Andhra (1431/4) 1425
Tata Hydro (145/10) 146/4
Tata Power (1357/8) 1362 1350 1345 1346
Tram Ord (124/11) 125/10 125
T Steel Defd (1012/8) 1015 998 977 982 972 975
T Steel Ord (232/8) 233 232 229/8 230 225 225/2
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172/8) 172/8 172/12
Bellapur (158/12) 159 156/2
B Steam (231/4) 230 228/12
B Burma (560) 550 545 548 545

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	975	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	225	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	333	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	158	12
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	858	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	228	12
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	545	0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	191	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	5	3
50	Bombay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	94	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140	0
50	I. Invest. Trust	44	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 20)	690	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	69	8
15	Scindia	18	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1548	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro.	109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th April		19,573
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937		1,712,829
Receipts into Bombay same time last season		2,313,872
Decrease		601,042

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/64 102/12
3 per cent 1941 103/2
3 per cent U P Bonds 9.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98.13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent 1960/70 114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4
5 per cent 1939/44 106
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/14

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/4
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 101/14

Note: Following a rise of £1/2 in sterling 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock in London, the local market opened very steady with 3 1/2 per cent rupee paper quoted at Rs. 98/13 and closed at Rs. 98/12. Next settlement quotes 3 1/2 annas lower. Tone very steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 9

Closing quotations were as under:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98 12
4 per cent 1960/70	114/4
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	111/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F P	1545
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
India Bank	138/12
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ambica	1385
Arun	375
Arvind	1625
Asok	350
Bombay Dyeing	838
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Century X D	235/10
Central India	230/10
Colaba	153/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	157/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	197/8
Kohinoor	212/8
Laxmi Cotton	465
Mysore	95
Marsden	103/12
Morarji	1100
New Great	236/4
Raipur	675
Rajnagar	325
Simplex	78/2
Swadeshi	205
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	107/8

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord	145/10
Tata Power Ord	1340

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	124/11
Surat XD	165
Ajmer	17/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	331/4
Associated Cements	118/8
Belapur	156/14
Bombay Burma New	187/8
Bombay Burma Old	542/3
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telephone	93/8
Burma Corporation	6/6
Br B Petrol	3/5
Dalmia Cement	3/10
Indian Bleaching	133/12
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	23/14
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	680
Premier Construction	68
Scindia Steam	18/6
Shivrajpur	49
Tata Oil	29
Tata Steel Ordy	225
Tata Steel Defd	970

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	41/5
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	420
Kanknarrah	334
Lawrence	335
Reliance	58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	25,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	12,000 bales.

FEDERATION AND PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Dr. Gopichand Corrects Press Report

LAHORE. April 9.

Contradicting a Press report regarding yesterday's proceedings in the Punjab Legislative Assembly relative to the Congress resolution regarding Federation, which stated that, although "there were still thirty minutes left and the Premier had called upon the Congress member to rise to speak, and the Premier, thereupon remarked 'that shows you have no grounds with which to scotch my arguments,'" Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Legislative Assembly in the course of a Press statement. says:—

"This report is not only grotesque but an utterly false version. and no such remark about this context was ever made nor were there thirty minutes left.

THE FACTS

"The facts are that Dewan Chaman Lal and Mr. Hari Lal were pt down as the last speakers for the Opposition. Dewan Chaman Lal rose along with Malik Barkat Ali, when the Ministerial Benches called for closure. But as Malik Barkat Ali had already been called upon by the Speaker to address the House, he was allowed to make his speecn.

"Immediately after Malik Barkat Ali sat down, Dewan Chaman Lal rose again, but the Speaker declared that since closure had already been moved, he would put it to the House. Seth Sudarshan, mover of the Congress resolution on Federation, stated then that he would waive his right of reply in favour of Dewan Chaman Lal. The Premier, himself, appealed to the Speaker to permit Dewan Chaman Lal to speak, but as closure had been moved, the Speaker put it to the House and declared it carried.

Mr. D. V. Paranjpe (Proprietor Anant Touring Talkies) presented a purse of Rs. 101 in the hands of Mr. Willis I.C.S. Collector of Kolaba District as donation to the Lady Linlithgow Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, when he attended the evening show of Sant Tukaram on the 5th April, 1938.

Sec. 144 In Hyderabad

CITY RETURNING TO NORMAL

But Stray Assaults Continue

(FROM OUR COR RESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD (Decn.): April 8.

Section 144 (Section 145 of the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code), was promulgated in the entire Civil Area of Hyderabad this evening. Military is patrolling all over the City. Police and Military Guards are kept at all strategic points. All the City Magistrates are touring the affected areas.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

The following "Communique" describing the situation till 11 o'clock yesterday night has been issued by the authorities:—

"The situation in respect of the communal disturbances in the city has improved considerably since the issue of the last communique. Alarmist rumours were circulated that the processionists, taking the bodies of two Muslims who died, were intending to proceed from the burial ground to the affected area. The procession swelled gradually in numbers to over 25,000 men, many of whom were armed. They showed great restraint and preserved the fullest discipline, both on way to and from the burial ground. Government desire to thank those responsible for the maintenance of this discipline among the processionists, as a result of which the police precautions taken were found largely to be unnecessary. For the rest no cases of assault or stone-throwing occurred since the issue of the last communique. Perfect peace prevails in city tonight. The President of Council and Police Member made a round of the affected areas in company of the Police Commissioner at 10 p.m. yesterday night.

CITY LOOKS DESERTED.

While to-day's "Communique" says that the situation of rioting in the Hyderabad City is improving, a round through various localities reveals that there is no change in the situation and stray assaults are reported from Gowliguda and Begum Bazar. It is stated that about two dozen persons received injuries this morning and news from other localities could not be got. However, precautionary measures are being taken by the Police and in some localities City Police have been displaced by the District Police, who seem more alert and vigilant. The Gosha Mahal Infantry is kept ready for emergency.

The entire city looks deserted and traffic is completely suspended. The Afzulgunj locality is seriously affected and it is understood that Imperial Police Office is temporarily closed. The distribution of newspapers and mail in affected localities is suspended.

The Military is seen going round in cars and lorries and there is possibility of Curfew Order being promulgated immediately and the Civil area may also be handed over to Military. So far no official "communique" regarding the promulgation of Curfew Order has been issued by the authorities.

ARYA SAMAJISTS' PROTEST.

The allegations made against the Hyderabad Arya Samajists in the Government "communique" that their party pelted stones over Muslim "jathas," are refuted by Mr. Vinayak Rao, President of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and leading Barrister of Hyderabad.

In the course of his statement Mr. Vinayak Rao says: "The 'communique' issued by the Information Bureau regarding disturbances is not only misleading, but contains certain false statements as far as the Arya Samaj is concerned."

After quoting the portion of the "Communique" which contains allegations against the Arya Samaj, Mr. Rao proceeds to observe that the alleged meeting of 600 persons was not only not held but even the weekly Arya Samaj Satsangh, which was due to be held that day. was postponed at the instance of the Commissioner of Police. He regrets that such false and baseless rumours found their way into the authoritative statements and that Government should frame their "communique" in such a way as to lend colour to these false allegations without any enquiry into the matter.

HYDERABAD SITUATION IMPROVES

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Residency), April 9.

Promulgation of section 145 (which corresponds to section 144 Criminal Procedure Code) in the entire city and curfew order in certain affected localities and a few providential showers of rain after 7 p.m. eased the situation considerably while stray assaults were reported yesterday afternoon at Gowliguda and Nampalli localities, some receiving injuries

The total death roll has come to five while the number of injuries has risen to above three hundred. The police and military officers are seen going round all over the city and the premises of Mr. Vinayakrao, President, Aryaprathinidhi Sabha, are being guarded by district police from yesterday afternoon.

A drive round the city this morning shows a slight improvement in the situation and certain shops were seen open here and there. Augmentation of police forces is being done and a force consisting of 200 arrived here from Raichur this morning. Still the Military is patrolling all areas in the city. All morning papers have not been published to-day and no clearance of mails and delivery took place yesterday. It is expected the authorities may issue a Communique this evening reviewing yesterday's situation.

CURFEW ORDER IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 9.

As a precautionary measure the authorities have issued Curfew Order this evening. The order is expected to be in force till about three or four days.

TOLL OF HYDERABAD RIOTS

Shops Reopen But Nervousness Still Prevails

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 9.

One of the victims of yesterday's disturbances has died in hospital, bringing the total death roll to five. Barring this, no incident of any kind is reported today from the areas affected by the rioting in the past three days.

In most localities Muslim shops have reopened for business but a certain amount of nervousness still prevails among Hindu shopkeepers.

The police are closely watching the situation.—A. P.

Communal Clash In Ranchi

RANCHI, April 9.

Following a communal clash last night over a "Mahabir Jhanda" procession, the Deputy Commissioner has promulgated an order under Section 144 for three days.

The tension is gradually subsiding.—United Press.

PEACEFUL RAM NAVMI AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

The Jawara processions in Jubbulpore have passed off peacefully without any untoward communal troubles.

This is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. W. V. Grigson, District Magistrate, who invited prominent Muslim and Hindu leaders to his annexe on April 6th and drew up an elaborate programme for ensuring peace in the City during the Ram Navami celebrations and the Jawara processions.

Muslim leaders exhorted their co-religionists to keep in-doors while the processions were in progress, while prominent Hindus were posted at "danger zones" and also accompanied the processionists. There was also elaborate police "Bundobust". All these precautionary measures contributed towards averting any possible untoward incidents.—United Press.

Such nice things they say about Pilot

THE RADIO'S RICHEST VOICE

I HAVE had a Pilot Radio set for a pretty long time now. It has been giving me very good service. I get almost all the European stations and Delhi, Bombay and Lahore. Short wave stations, as a rule, are almost free from atmospherics. Medium and long wave stations also come ver well. I must say, a Radio S like this, of moderate price is a great asset and a companion to a man placed in an outlandish island like ours to keep him in touch with the civilized world.

Kamaran Islands, Red Sea. 10th February, 1938.

W. A. M., Capt. I.M.S.

CHICAGO

Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.

The Oldest Radio Concern in India.

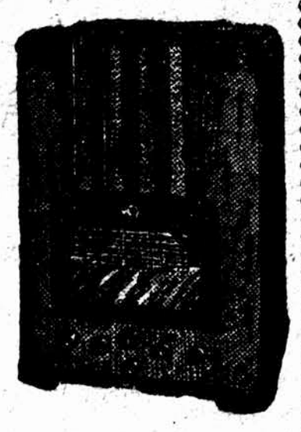
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

129, Esplanade Post Box 459

25, Chowringhee Post Box 8936

Branch 175, Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY

Sales and Service Throughout India



ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION TO-DAY

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FACE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT — Entry Fee:—

Face Competition.	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Face Competition	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Face Competition	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Face Competition.	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Face Competition.	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Face Competition.	10/4
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

LAND OF CLASSLESS SOCIETY

"From Each According To His Ability, To Each According To His Work"

The slogan "Enrich yourselves" is to-day as dead as some of the N.E.P. men who practised it. They no longer throng the Metropol Hotel chaffering and bargaining; their wives' jewels have long been confiscated and the gambling places of the Tverskaya closed. Their successors are those who have profited from the Socialism-simplified slogan; "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The consequence of this slogan is that, although it is still true to say that in the U.S.S.R. there is no class distinction in the sense that no class exploits any other economically, the life of those who earn more is distinguished from those who earn less by their difference in purchasing power. The black-handed worker is not exploited by the Stakhanovite, and there is no social difference in their relations. There is no hint of the disdain, snobbery, charity, call it what you like which characterises the relation of the "upper classes" to the "lower classes" or the relation of the £6-a-week clerk to the £3-a-week worker, for example, in capitalist countries. But difference in purchasing power means difference in standards of life, and this in turn produces differences in habits and manners, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian".

HIGH WAGES

Society in Russia, through being classless has not, become therefore uniform in habit and behaviour. Society can be judged by its heroes. The hero of the first Five-year Plan was the brawny, collarless "rabotchi." the worker with the hammer. The hero of the third Five-year Plan is the Stakhanovite, the worker with the collar and tie, a flat with a bath and a gramophone, luxuries which he has obtained by personal excellence in production. The hero of the first Five-year Plan invited emulation in common effort; the hero of the third Five-year Plan invites emulation like the hero of a success story. Whenever there is a difference in the earnings of individuals or classes which raises their purchasing power above the average there you get luxury. In the U.S.S.R. the slogan "From each according to his ability," as revised by Stalin, has given access to luxury (or exra-benefits) to large numbers of people, and this in turn has determined their social behaviour and in a number of ways differentiated the life of the various categories of wage-earners.

NO FUNCTIONARY CASTE

Trotsky has attacked the "functionary caste" in the U.S.S.R. whose devotion to Stalin he attributes to their economic interest. The party secretary, the trust director, the factory manager will not he says, readily antagonise the man whose system gurantees their jobs. The weakness of Trotsy's thesis is that there is no functionary caste in the U.S.S.R. There are functionaries, of course. But the functionary is at least as dependent on those for whom he functions as he is on those who appoint him to function. Stalin emphasised in his election speech that the principle of recall is fundamental in the Soviet democratic system. What is true of the Soviet electoral system is true of every other Soviet institution and its functionaries. There is no crystallisation of bureaucrats in the U.S.S.R.; none of the "Bonzentum" which characterised the Weimar Republic (and the Third Reich, for that matter). The life of the Soviet functionary is not a happy one as far as security is concerned. He receives the criticism of his official superiors and of those who work under him. And in order to hold his job he has to justify himself daily, above and below. The frequent adjustment, transfer, degradation and promotion of Soviet officials is not a sign of political discontent or economic disorganisation. It is the working of criticism by means of complaint, information, and objection which whether you think it good or bad is at some time or another laid against those functionaries who are disapproved.

WOMEN S TASTE

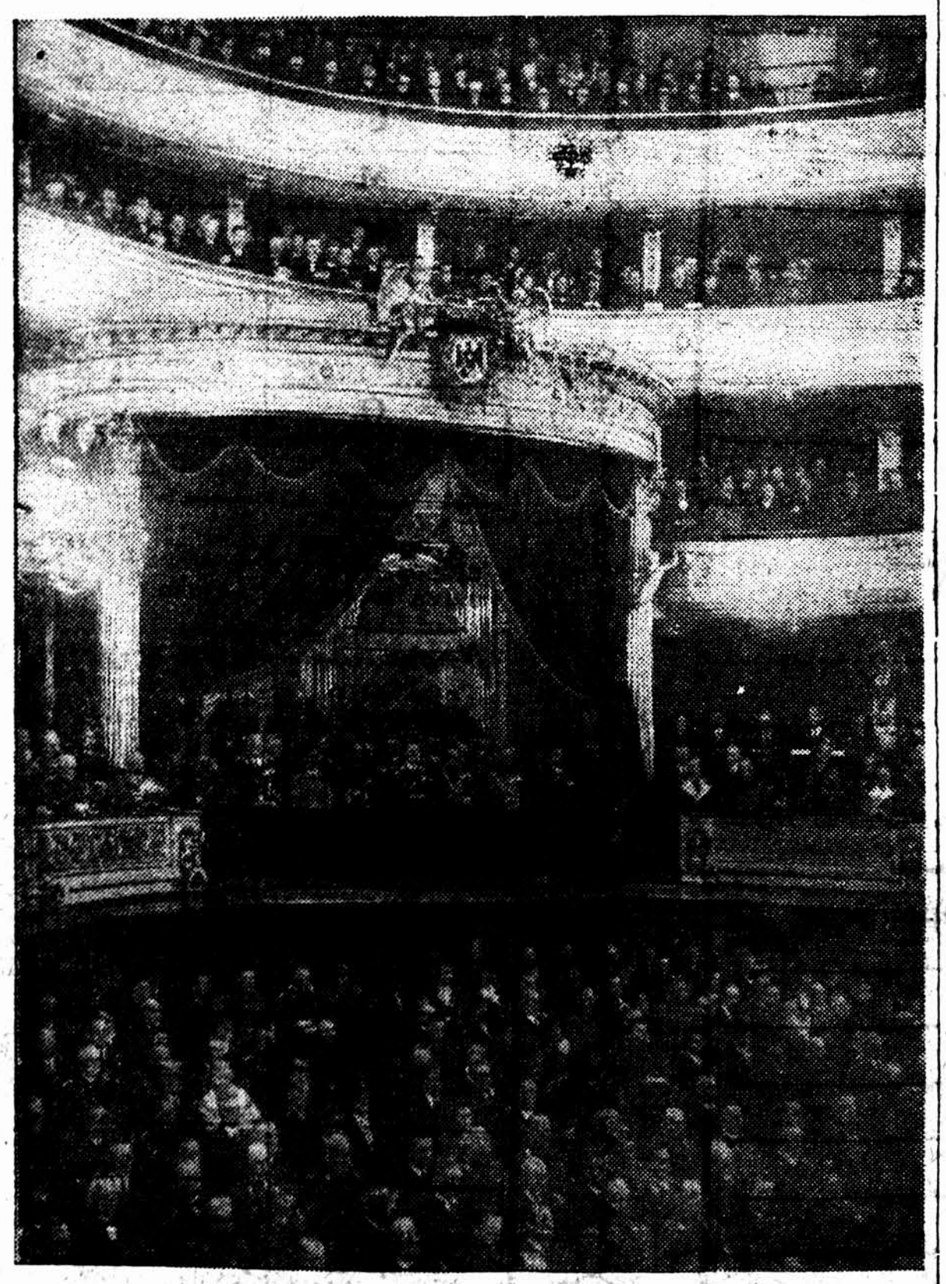
On the credit side, the functionaries, who are the organisers and technicians of the Soviet Union, are among the best-paid members of the Union. It is they who cram the restaurants and wear 1,000-rouble shoes, who buy their wives 1,000-rouble hats, and who have "dachas" (summer houses). They have developed new form of courtesy and revived the old ones which years ago were unknown, forgotten, or discredited. If you are introduced to a worker in the Soviet Union he will grin or perhaps shake your hand. The functionary bows in the best bourgeois manner. If he dances with a lady he will end the dance by kissing her hand. He may not loo askance at you if you take sugar with your fingers, but he will be careful to take his with a spoon. His wife has probably a domestic help (who work trade union hours) to look after the children instead of sending them to the factory creche. It is possible that his wife works. but there is a growing tendency for the wives of the well-paid not to work. Clothes a luxury and cosmetics have a greater importance than hitherto. The imitation of Western European clothes and cosmetics is an ardent one, particularly in the cities. The Parichmacherka, the beauty parlour, is an integral part of the life of the wives of the well-paid. This is not to suggest that there is anything approaching either in size or quality the enormous parasitic class of wives and daughters in capitalist countries who spend their days in beautifying themselves or playing bridge or thinking about beautifying themselves or about playing bridge. But the tendency is undoubtedly similar. Where there is leisure for luxury you soon find self-beautification an important method of disposing of money and time.

MORE LUXURIES.

A few months ago the sale of alcohol was forbidden in workers' clubs to arrest the trend to excessive drinking. Drunkenness is a luxury which one can ill-afford when there is work to be done and which has always been frowned on by the party. But leisure and money for luxury! What is there more natural than that the consumption of drink should increase. One should not visualise a debauched and drunken bureaucracy. drinking hard to get rid of their thousands of roubles. There is no suggestion of anything like it. The drunks, like Yagoda, have been "purged." But after Stalin declared the Soviet Union a merry place the consumption of alcohol increased, and the increase was most noticeable among functionaries rather than among the workers who had been propagandised against alcohol (vodka in particular) and who could not afford wines.

The bourgeois formalisation of manners among functionaries characterises the upper ranks of the Red Army too. The Pulkovniki, the colonels and commandants, perambulate the theatre favours with the same pompous solemnity as any dresscircle crowd in London. Their wives look at each other's frocks critically, and in the bar they chitter-chatter in polite tones.

It is natural that there should be a gropping for formalisation of manners in the U. S. S. R. The question is, which tradition should be adopted? There has been no official answer to the question. Manners are often imitative of those introduced by foreigners; often of the middle-class manners of Tsarist times, stripped of their flunkeydom. The masses of the people have no formalised social behaviour. Their traditional courtesies were in the towns a low bow to their masters; in the country a low bow to their landlords and a kiss to the priest. Such courtesies are now misplaced. Domestic social habits are conditioned by the rate of advance in civilisation. The introduction of knives and forks into parts of the U. S. S. R. where once they were unknown has made the use of knife and fork a social grace. Those who have quickest access to the implements of Western civilisation are those whose social manners correspond most closely to those of Kensington.



THE REICHSTAG IN SESSION IN BERLIN.

The drum-beater gives the villagers of Mansa State warning of the movements of the police.

KENSINGTON MANNERS.

The officials with their Western European manners are not a caste apart. The interplay of worker manager-official is too complicated for there to be any exclusive line of demarcation. A worker may be a party official to-day, to-morrow a factory manager; next year he may be relegated to unskilled work. The manners of those who in their functionary eminence seem remote from the masses are, therefore, gradually seeping downwards to wide strata of workers who with increasing leisure and higher wages are receptive of more formalised manners, well suited to the more formalised social institutions (dance halls, for example) of the U. S. S. R.

Is there anything hostile to Socialism in the new forms of behaviour? I think not. As long as formalised behaviour does not coincide with a class interest its formalisation is not in itself pernicious. On the contrary. the conception of the masses of the U. S. S. R. behaving in forms which make behaviour more predictable and comfortable for each other is an attractive one which, though the forms may be traditional or borrowed, is still in keeping with one's belief in Soviet society as a new mass-culture

Europe Day By Day : NEWS BY AIR MAIL

Five Jews wearing top hats were required by Nazis to sweep the street in front of the Vienna Synagogue to-day.

The newspapers are not allowed to discuss the position of Professor Freud, once regarded as amongst the greatest celebrities in Austria.

"Professor Freud has not been arrested or detained in any way, and is free in every respect," said an official spokesman to-day.

"Is he, then, free to go to England?" he was asked.

"Professor Freud doubtless suffers under the disability other Austrians suffer under," replied the official spokesman. "He and other Austrians are holders of passports that are no longer valid, and German passports will not be issued until after the plebiscite."

Two bills of great interest, one affecting the millions of Jews in Poland and the second believed to be aimed at the thousands of Polish Jews in Austria, have been passed by the Polish Diet. The first bill completely prohibits Jewish ritual slaughter of animals. Last year a bill was introduced limiting such slaughter.

A conference of Jewish rabbis to discuss the situation has been called for Sunday. Meanwhile Jewish leaders have issued a protest in which it is declared that the 3,500,000 Jews in Poland will refuse to eat meat. The bill was passed in spite of the opposition of the Minister for Agriculture, who declared that the bill would cause great loss to the Polish peasants.

The second bill empowers the Ministry of the Interior to deprive citizenship of Polish citizens who have lived abroad for more than five years and who have lost all their contacts with the country." Other clauses enable the authorities to do the same to persons who "acted abroad against the Polish State or who refused to return when asked to do so by the authorities, military or others."

Jews are not mentioned, but Jewish leaders fear that the bill aims at putting difficulties in the way of those Jews in Austria who try to escape from the inhuman Nazi Terror and who are anxious to return to Poland. About 20,000 Polish Jews are believed to be living in Austria, many of whom are anxious to come back. The bill has been passed in unusual haste, for it was introduced only a week ago.

In the opinion of Jewish leaders of Warsaw more than 20,000 Polish Jews living abroad in Central and Eastern Europe will find themselves "without a country" as a result of a bill passed by the Sejm.

The bill, which becomes law immediately on enactment by the Senate—this will be before next Thursday—(March 31) states:

"A Polish citizen living abroad may be deprived of Polish citizenship if he has worked abroad to the detriment of the Polish State; if he has remained abroad at least five years after the reconstitution of the Polish State—in 1918—and lost contact with Poland; or if he has not returned to Poland when called upon to do so."

The bill, I understand, is primarily aimed at Polish Jews living in Austria, Germany, Danzig and Rumania, and its hurried enactment is to prevent, in particular, the return of Jews from Austria.

The withdrawal of citizenship can also be applied under the terms of the bill to Polish citizens living in England, the United States and other countries.

The bill may also be applied to political exiles, and perhaps even to Mr. Paderewski, the pianist and former Prime Minister, who has refused to visit Poland since the Pilsudski coup in May, 1926.

President Roosevelt last night announced that the United States will offer asylum to political refugees from all countries. The country, he declared, would welcome representatives of all oppressed minorities.

While Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, has invited nine European countries, the Dominions, and all the American nations to join in creating a committee to discuss the subject. This committee's task will be to obtain funds to help the movement of refugees, and the American decision to permit refugees to enter this country is not dependent upon the committee's action.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt's action will meet with a warm, popular response in this country. At the same time it must be noted that it represents a sharp change from recent general policy. For the past fourteen years there have been serious restrictions upon immigration; so much so that not more than about 140,000 persons have been allowed to enter the country annually, as against the earlier average of 1,000,000. During some of the depression years after 1930 the United States actually lost more aliens, through their returning home, than they gained through immigration.

There have been numerous cases recently in which political refugees who entered the United States improperly have been deported to the countries from which they had escaped. Others have been threatened with such deportation and at the last moment have managed, with great difficulty, to obtain permission to go to some other land.

WHAT YOUNG GERMANY THINKS.

Meanwhile a correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian" about her feeling of young Germans towards the Fuehrer. Last summer I had as a guest for two weeks a young student of agriculture at Bonn University. He is a fine specimen of young, intelligent manhood, twenty-four years of age. We have kept up a friendly correspondence, and a few days ago I received a letter from him telling me of his success at his examination. In the course of this letter he makes a digression to refer to what we here call the "rape" of Austria. My young German friend would, clearly, not accept that term. He writes in German, and I give a close translation:

"Just at present our Fatherland is experiencing an outpouring of enthusiasm and joy. Austria, the population of which is wholly German, has returned once again into the great family of German people. Once more a passage of our unhappy history has been brought to a happy end. But neither by accident nor by force, but because the call of the blood, of the common stock, of the common history has turned our brothers in Austria to the Reich. Once again our Leader, Adolf Hitler, has been able to bring about a great result. What was looked upon by the whole world as perhaps a possibility has in these days fulfilled itself.

"And this by legal means. By the declaration of the people the world has once again been shown that the German people both in the Reich and in Austria have only one Leader and that they acknowledge his Politik."

What a travesty of the real story, we may say, but we must face the fact that he believes what he has written, and the further fact that his view is the view of a very large majority (perhaps the whole) of the young men of Germany.

In my reply to him I have tried to put another and very different point of view; but, although my young German friend has great respect for my opinions, I doubt whether I shall make much impression upon him.

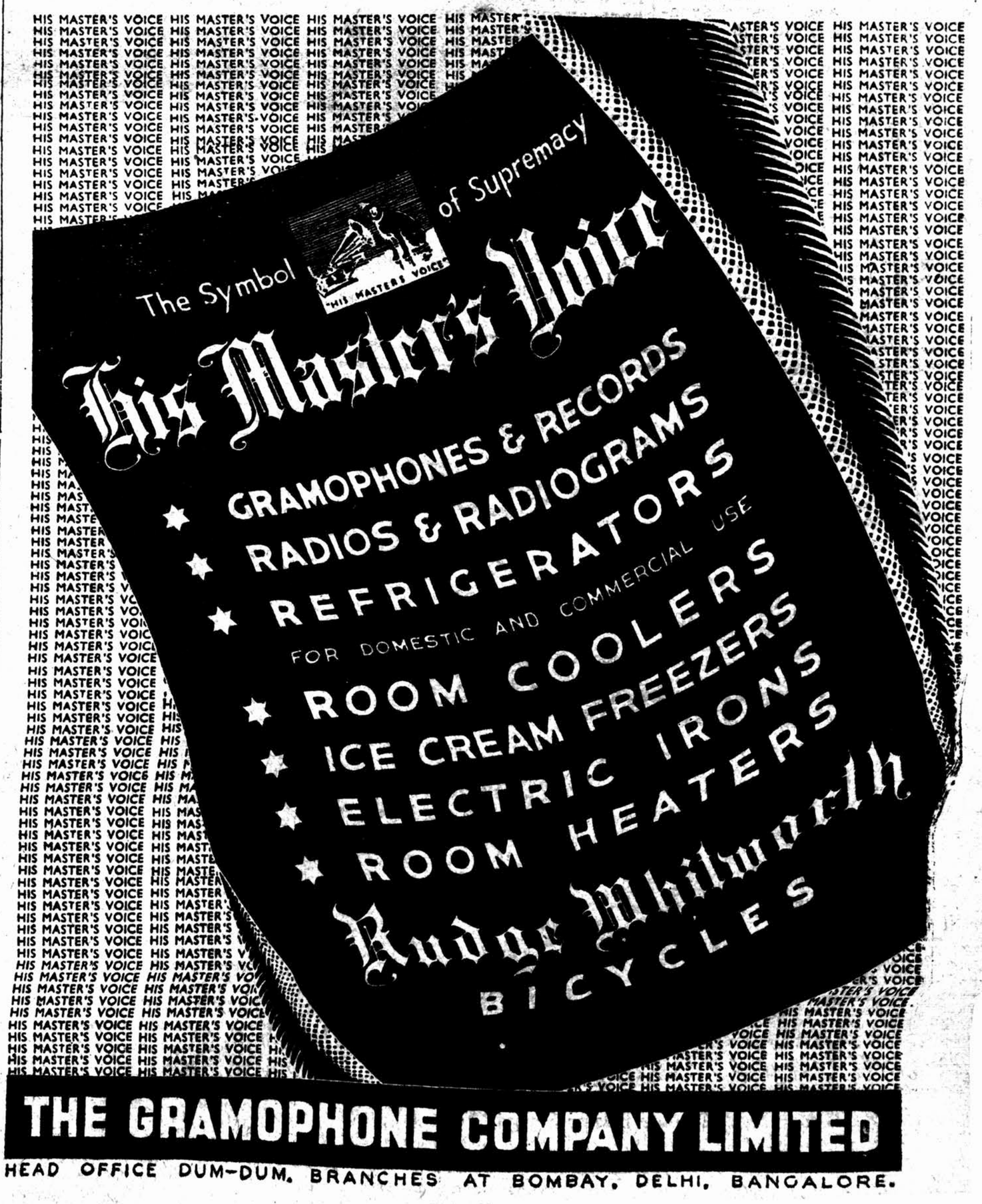
METHUSELAH

Here is a story about Methuselah by the Duke of Kent:

One fine morning, when Methuselah was over 900 years old, he was out for his morning walk, when a friend met him and said: "Good morning, Mr. Methuselah, I am delighted to see you looking so well".

"Yes, thank you", said the Old Gentleman, "I am wonderfully well—much better than I have been for the last two centuries".

Told at the dinner of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners at the Guildhall.



Sports Jottings From Here — And There

TASKS BEFORE THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA AND BOARD OF CONTROL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Before I enter into the subject of this article, I must express my indebtedness to Dr. M. E. Pavri. It was in his book on "Parsi Cricket," published as far back as 1901, that I found much of the material for the early history of Indian Cricket—particularly about the tours of the Parsi teams to England Somehow or other this acknowledgment was inadvertently omitted from my article published in the "Chronicle" in connection with its Jubilee Number. So I am taking this early opportunity of acknowledging this obligation.

DE MELLO'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Since I wrote last on the subject of the Cricket Club of India and the Board of Control for Cricket in India, much water seems to have flown down the Ganges. Sincere and earnest efforts are being made behind the scenes to set both the houses in perfect order. A. S. de Mello has relinquished the Honorary Secretaryship of both these bodies. It has to be freely admitted that in de Mello we have lost a dynamic personality He had great ideas and big schemes with which he combined an unbounded store of energy and enthusiasm. If his Committees were as alive and active as he was, the history of the Club and the Board would have told a more alluring tale to-day However, that was not to be. Nonetheless Indian Cricketing world would remember him for many a day for his magnificent services to Indian Cricket—particularly the Inter-Provincial and Inter-University tournaments and the Brabourne Stadium.

COST OF THE STADIUM.

To the Secretaryship of the Cricket Club of India, A. A. Jasdanwalla has been elected. He has been connected with the C. C. I. from its very inception and is fully conversant with its affairs. It is a most difficult and delicate job Jasdanwalla has undertaken. I wish him all success in his task. He has not lost much time in taking the public into his confidence. It was absolutely necessary for him to do so, as all kinds of rumours have been floating about the city for some time. It is a staggering story to hear that the Brabourne Stadium with its equipments has cost something like twenty-two lakhs of rupees! How the previous estimates of rupees eight lakhs rose to such a colossal figure only those who are in the inner circle of the C. C. I. can tell. It sounds like the Development episode of Bombay. One may be a little relieved to learn that twelve lakhs of this huge amount has been already paid and efforts are being made to pay up the balance of ten lakhs by the end of this month.

HOW TO MEET IT.

Nobody will be happier than myself to hear that the C. C. I. has succeeded in paying off its debts. But as far as I am aware the financial arrangements that have been and are being made would only give temporary relief to the Club. Ways and means will have to be found for the gradual liquidation of the obligations that are now being entered into. That is no easy matter. In fact it will demand all the wisdom, foresight, alertness and influence which the club can muster to save it from ultimate disaster. Jasdanwalla admits that the Club has a heavy recurring expenditure to meet annually. Severest economy will have to be effected in all directions to keep it within reasonable bounds. I do not say that it should be done at the expense of efficiency of the services and conveniences to members. But I do assert that there is ample room for curtailment of the extravagance now flooding the Club. A judicious prunning is urgently called for.

JUSTIFIABLE GROUSE.

The Club authorities have created considerable disaffection and indignation among the members by levying unreasonably high monthly subscriptions. It is certainly very unfair to ask life members who have paid as much as Rs. 500 in a lump sum, to pay additional monthly subscriptions. I can understand if they are called upon to pay game fees—that is, fees for the games they play—though this is also in the nature of a Novelty in Bombay where the Gymkhanas do not tax their patrons and life members in such a manner. I hope this rule will be modified at the ensuing Special General Meeting

Then there is the question of the ordinary members subscriptions. I have said before that they should be as reasonable as the rates existing in the various Gymkhanas. It must be remembered that there is no room for another Willingdon Sports Club in Bombay. The sporting public of this city are unable to maintain another aristocratic, luxurious and expensive club. So the C. C. I. must be a club for the ordinary sporting classes who are in a position to support a democratic institution of the right type.

DEMOCRATISE THE CLUB.

I have stated times without number that the list of membership should not be restricted or closed, nor should the admission fees raised to abnormal proportions The doors should be kept wide open so that sportsmen as much as club-men can take full advantage of it. Here I have made a fine distinction between sportsmen and club-men which, I am sure, will be easily understood by all. Unless the present restrictions and handicaps are removed I am afraid the progress of the club will be very much impeded and ultimately it may even come to grief. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the underlying object of the club is not to make it a new haven for the aristocracy and the idle gentry but to build it up as a living organism of the sporting life of India. Every effort should be made to uphold this ideal

PREDICTION COMES TRUE.

It is encouraging to note that the dispute over the allocation of seats in the Stadium is about to be settled If the question was tackled in the right spirit from the beginning it would have been solved long ago. However it is no use crying over spilt milk. Statesmanship requires an early rapprochement between the various contending parties and at the same time strengthen the financial position of the club. It has now been fully demonstrated that it was a mistake on the part of the C. C. I. to let the major portion of the seats in the Stadium—and the best of them at that—to the principal Gymkhanas and the Bombay Cricket Association at a nominal charge. The cream was practically given away and they were left with the poor consolation of a bitter controversy and unprofitable gates. The C. C. I. will have to alter this arrangement now as much to save their own skin as to bring harmony among the fighting elements. I was about the only person in Bombay to oppose this distribution of seats on communal lines. And I was laughed at. Now I suppose they realise that I was right.

C. C. I. PRESIDENTSHIP.

Now that the Presidentship of the C. C. I. has fallen vacant by the sad and premature death of the Maharaja of Patiala, it is but meet that a sportsman who has been closely connected with the institution and who has been taking a lot of pains to drag it out of the morass and set it on a firm footing, should be elected to the place. I therefore suggest that Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, the Chairman of its local Committee, should be given this place of honour and responsibility. I do not think there could be a better choice at the present critical moment of the Club. With his able guidance and firm Stewardship the Club may hope to cross the troubled waters at no distant date. I hope the members of the C. C. I would act wisely in this matter.

SUCCESSOR TO DE MELLO.

We do not know who is going to succeed de Mello in the Honorary Secretaryship of the Board of Control. The name that comes uppermost to my mind at present is that of A. A. A. Fyzee. He will be an excellent choice if he can be persuaded to take up the job. But I fear that he will try to get out of it on the plea of pressure of work. I do not mind if he is relieved of the Secretaryship of the B. C. A. and given the freedom to take up the more responsible position in the All-India body. In any case I hope the Board of Control will elect such a person who combines level-headedness with experience.

ANOTHER WARNING.

Before I conclude I would refer again to the question of amalgamation of the Board of Control with the C. C. I. It is going to be decided at the next meeting of these two bodies in course of this month. In a previous article I supported the idea of amalgamation. I do so even now. But it must be dependent on a satisfactory solution of the financial trouble of the C. C. I. Otherwise, the Board of Control will also be involved in to the utter detriment of India Cricket I am the last person to oppose any good move to better the game in this country. But I would be failing in my duty as an Indian and as a cricket-lover if I do not warn the sponsors of the pit-falls which I notice ahead. I wish them success.

THE
BOMBAY SENTINEL
A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening
SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	LOCAL Rs. A.	MOFUSSIL Rs. A.
One year	20 0	25 0
Six months	11 0	13 0
Three months	6 0	7 0
One month	2 4	2 8

For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—
THE MANAGER,
"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VULTURES OVER ETHIOPIA

An Episode And Its Moral

By Walter Holmes

The bitter fruit of the policy of 1935 is now ripened in Berlin, where the war lords howl from the midst of a forest of bayonets: "We bring peace." Dare you take the word of a Fascist?

I am reminded of a moment in the Abyssinian War. We had been encamped for three weeks at Kworem, awaiting the moment when the Emperor would go into the line, to lead his armies to stem the Italian advance from the north.

During those three weeks we had learned how Fascism wages war. Every day, half an hour before dawn, we had struck tents and taken cover. And every day, from dawn to sunset, Italian air 'planes had circled overhead, raining bombs, machine-gunning and spraying corrosive gas.

BOMBING HAVOC.

Vittorio Mussolini, the Duce's son, had won himself the distinction of wiping out the British Red Cross camp (about which the British Government never made a protest). The great plains, the undulating bush, the river valleys which we overlooked from the ridge where the Emperor and his staff held their position were strewn, with rotting corpses and carcasses. Columns of smoke rose from village after village. The tilled land, under the tropical sun, returned into wilderness. Herds were blotted out by bombs or perished, driven mad by the devilish rain of burning gas from the sky.

The hinterland, through which we were ultimately to retreat, was being turned into a desert.

Then the morning, when I took my usual ride at daybreak over the ridge to the cave where the Emperor's radio was hidden, the operator handed me a telegram from a colleague in Addis Ababa who was then my only link with the world, it said:

"London reports Italian agreement cease further air bombardment pending negotiations. Please report immediately any bombardments."

It was a cloudless dawn. Thirty miles north, the high red ridge of Amba Alagi stood out against a perfect, the Steel-blue waters of lake Ashangi between.

That was where the Italians were. And over that ridge, from Makalle beyond, we were accustomed to watch the squadrons of Capronis and Savoias come wheeling and circling over our bridge, seeking out our hiding-places.

RUSE FAILED

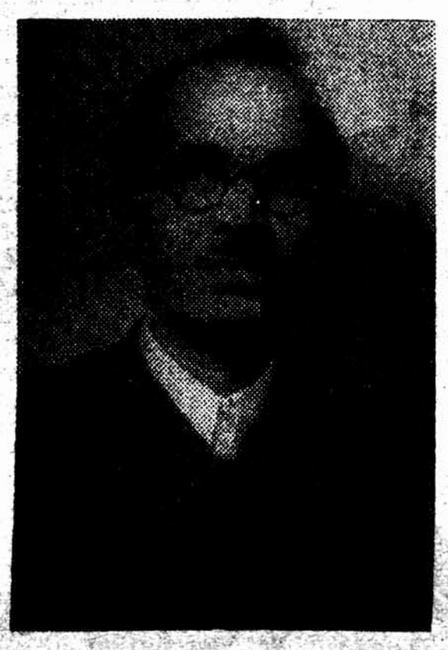
I, showed the telegram to the little group of Abyssinian officers and secretaries already gathered on the rocky platform where stood the anti-aircraft gun which the Emperor himself operated in every raid. They smiled sceptically and all turned their eyes instinctively north, with ears alert for the distant drone.

But strangely enough, that whole day passed in peace, with never a plane in the cloudless sky. In our camp at night we discussed the questions: was something happening in Europe? But, at dawn we took no risks. Tents were struck, fires extinguished, horses and mules scattered over the hill sides.

We made our way to the radio cave. No telegram. And again no aeroplane. Had the Italians agreed? Perhaps, but the Abyssinians instinct was sound. Next morning the usual precautions were taken. And this time they were justified. Before I had reached the end of my usual ride to the cave, the warning bugles were sounding.

The bombers were coming over the northern ridge. That day we got a heavier dose than usual bombs, machine-gunning and gas in order that full advantage might be reaped by the enemy from any unawareness following the two days' holiday.

And the Abyssinians said: "The Fascists got their friends to send that story, so that they should catch us. You cannot believe them. They will never stop, for they mean to destroy us."



MR. BABA GAJBAR: Palace Artist of Kolhapur.

In this, we were know, the Abyssinians showed their wisdom, far greater wisdom than that of people here in England and in France who are beguiled by the idea that an understanding with Fascism is a possible way to peace.

There can be no understanding between Fascism and democracy. Therefore no way of peace lies in that direction. And we can put no faith in a Government which, like our present one, has aided the Fascist dictators in their lying and aggression.

ABYSSINIA STILL LIVES.

News from many sources leaves no doubt that large forces of Abyssinian guerilla warriors are still operating against the Italians in many parts of the country. One army of 20,000 men controls an entire area.

Every day say correspondents in Addis Ababa, surprise attacks are made on Italian outposts, and each month bulletins are issued of casualties to troops. As these are for Italian deaths only, and as the Eritrean and Somali troops carry the brunt of the fighting, as in the war itself, the severity of the war for freedom still being waged may be judged.—"Through Peasants and Labour Information Bureau."

The artist who is painting a portrait of President Roosevelt has been in the habit of entering the White House by the front door of the executive offices where guards know him. One day recently he decided on a short cut through the side entrance A guard halted him. "What's in that package you've got?" he asked.

"Just an easel," said the artist.

"Well, we don't allow animals in the White House," snapped the guard.

EDEN'S POLICY APPROVED

Test Ballot's Verdict

LONDON, March 24.

The Eden Policy test ballots, conducted by the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, have resulted in an overwhelming. "Yes" to the question:

"Do you approve of Mr. Anthony Eden's stand for good faith in international affairs, and will you support his demand for the re-establishment of peace and security through the League of Nations?"

Four representative constituencies were selected for the ballot. Each had an average Government majority of about 6,000 at the last General Election.

Following are the results with the number of electors in brackets·

	For Eden.	Against.	
Bradford (N.)	15,552	611	(55,166)
Manchester (Exchange)	10,002	608	(46,606)
Cambridge	10,930	1,117	(44,197)
Clapham	8,743	666	(47,612)
Total	45,227	3,002	(193,581)

DIFFICULTIES

Commenting on the result, the Council of Action says: "Manchester Exchange presented especial difficulties, as nearly 50 per cent. of the electorate is non-resident, and in consequence the work of the committees of interested organisations was rendered less effective.

"The Council had the willing co-operation of individual members of all parties and of the various peace organisations. The results are a clear indication of public concern and of the feeling in the country on the change of policy.

"The ballots, as was to be expected, were criticised vigorously and attempts were made to get them ignored. Yet, without the excitement of special campaigns and election fever and in a comparatively short period of time, an average vote of 10,500 was cast in each constituency.

"The Council has every reason to feel satisfied with the results.

"They demonstrate without doubt that a considerable body of opinion exists in favour of collective security through the League of Nations and against agreements with aggressors. made without evidence of good faith and incompatible with our obligations under the League.

"From the above figures it will be seen that nearly 94 per cent. of the total vote cast was in favour of Mr. Eden's policy of security through the League of Nations."

The ballot was decided on by the Council of Action immediately following the crisis which led to the resignation of Mr. Eden and Lord Cranborne.

Voters were sent a reply-paid ballot card, on which to record their vote.

"GERMAN FREEDOM PARTY"

Organisers Tracked Down

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Nazi Secret Police have at last succeeded in tracking down the organisers of the so-called "German Freedom Party."

For months the authorities here were puzzled by the party's mysterious wireless messages and pamphlets inciting people to overthrow the present regime.

So far no official statement has been made regarding the arrests, but it is learned from reliable sources that 46 men and women have been imprisoned and are now awaiting their trial before the dreaded People's Court, from which there is no appeal.

The accused belong to all classes of society and include two editors, a former Reichstag deputy and some civil servants.

They will be charged with high treason, the extreme penalty for which is death by beheading.

TOLD THE NEWS

The German Freedom Party has for long been the bane of the Gestapo, circulating leaflets in the country, giving news which the State forbade, asking awkward questions.

The method of distribution of these leaflets was at first by post. They were read eagerly, passed from hand to hand, although to be found in possession of one meant a long term of imprisonment.

Latterly the leaflets were dropped through the letter-boxes of foreign newspaper correspondents.

From Letter In The "Sunday Pictorial"

My husband and sister have been dead some years now, but their photos fall off the wall every time someone in the family dies.

The prospective customer approached the art shop.

"I want to see some of those pictures that are done by scratching," he advised an attendant.

The clerk thought a moment, and then his face lighted up. "Oh, yes," he said, "you mean itchings."

LEARN AGAIN YOUR GEOGRAPHY

If Homer Nods Paul Morand May Permit Himself A Howler

(BY "LE FLANEUR")

"There is between Salzburg and Beyruth all the difference there is between Germany and Austria," wrote M. Paul Morand in a recent newspaper article.

I call to my mind (he continues) the post-War Beyruth,' all fervour and contemplation. Just as in Delhi the crowds of fanatics come down to bathe in the sacred Ganges, so at Beyruth they gather to plunge into the river of Wagner. "Germany, India of Europe," said Victor Hugo.

In the neighbourhood of Wahnfried, there was the atmosphere of the religions, with excommunication, revolution of the silent palace, exeeusion in the shadow of the great singers who vanished in a single night after pronouncing the accursed name of Brahms.

Princely Chaff

What M. Morand meant, of course, was not Delhi but Benares although the lapse in topographical exactitude provokes the retort from Mr. T. da Braganza Cunha of the phrase of Edward VII's:

C'est un monsieur decore qui mange beaucoup de pain et ne sait pas de geographie.

That was the definition of a Frenchman which the Prince of Wales, who was a Francophile had improvised. It was quite a passable one, one must say, but just why the Frenchmen should have been singled out for the appalling stigma of the ignorance of geography passes one's comprehension. The bourgeois of practically every other nationality in the days of Edward VII (as well as our own) could easily have an excellent appetite, enjoy his food (to the increasing and unspeakable disgust of the creator of Madame Bovary), sleep soundly and glow with the privileged and almost ecclesiastical brilliance of the blamelessly virtuous. Was knowledge of geography of paying virtue demanded as a requisite of gentlemanliness (or gentlewomanliness for that matter) that deserved to be cultivated? Was it a sound or potentially sound investment that held out a promise of substantial dividend or of salvation after death—after all that consideration also entered, and still enters into the thoughts and calculations of the bourgeoisie. Who could deny that death by slow starvation and pauper's inglorious favoured world be much more bearable if at least the hope of life after death, salvation and other theses of official religion were substantiated in the slightest degree?

Real Howler

It seems to one quite curious that Paul Morand should have allowed his article to be published without detecting the howler, not because this interesting and brilliant French writer is omniscient or infallible like God Almighty himself but because in no other writer's work geography assumes as great a role. It is quite possible he wrote, dictated or telephoned his article in the excusable journalistic hurry and it is almost certain that he was either absent minded or too much preoccupied with the 'imagery stream' to pay much stricter attention to the (unquestionably trifling matter of topographical exactitude. Or his stenographer or wife (presuming he has either) which does not seem likely judged, that is, by the type of personality in Bohemianism his writing and style conjure up) perhaps fell into a day-dream or tried to improve on his geographical knowledge. Come to think of it, there seems to one no reason why stenographers and wives (poor, unjustly treated things) should not share the apocryphal irreverence credited to the various species of domestic tyrants and dictators. And there is, finally, that pathetic and eternal and almost ritualistic scapegoat, the printer, who is invariably hanged without trial for sins of people who, if they possessed the least bit of the human sense of justice and gratitude, would fall at his feet and bathe them with tears of repentance and who, poor devil, carries without complaint (how, one thinks to shudder) the dump of our humiliations and our vanities. All howlers become printer's howlers even when it is the writer who is doing all the howling or whatever else you call it and who does not, of course, share the material gain accrued to the exercise of the feat.

"Black Magic"

And after all this is said, the fact remains that it matters very little indeed if Morand said Delhi instead of Benares. What's in a name and even if it has had anything worth any consideration, much can he excused to Morand who, unlike the Edwardian Frenchman, knows a good deal more geography then most authors who would write Benares instead of Delhi. To speak the truth Morand is one of the few European writers who are geographical in the widest and completest sense of the term and who have reclaimed for that padantically tiresome term 'geography' (with its depressing school room associatfons) its lost glories. His books are mostly concerned with travel in foreign countries and peoples and in almost everything he has written the artistry of his pen is significant of that striking and rare receptivity of mind and spirit that is an unmistakable mark of culture represented by a small and influential class of Europeans. Morand's "Black Magic," for instance, although it is not a travel book like his "Encircling the Earth" or "New York" or the more recent essay in aerial flight, reveals an acute understanding of the black races which is born not merely out of direct contact with those races but also out of that sympathy and fine subtle sense of human values that distinguish the really cultured Europeans from the vulgar average run of their dull minded insensitive compatriots.

Real Geography

Morand may be, and is to a remarkable extent, a sensationalist in his literary method and that peculiar style of his; and one feels that much of the charm of his writing derives from a sensibility which seeks for the strange and the exotic in all corners of the earth and concentrates on it. But there is in Morand a unity of vision which the apparently selective impressions yield: nor does he sacrifice objectivity in order to gain a greater effect of the merely picturesque. The difference between pure reportage without the distinction between the essential and the inessential, crammed full of abundant factual material and the kind of literacy impressionism (or expressionisms) is a vital difference. It is the difference between the geography text-book and the exposure to individual sensibility of the significant scene such as is exemplified by Morand. And most books are geography text books more in intention than in mode. What Morand sees and reports is not what everybody could see, much less report and the vigour and freshness that are so peculiarly Morandesque are therefore inseparable from the emotion of the individual consciousness. Thus Pierre Loti, the naval lieutenant, discovered himself through the discovery of strange lands he wandered with that insatiable passion for adventure which, despite the preponderance of the amorous element in it, is truly spiritual. It is men like these, men like a Morand or a Frederic Prokosch who make geography a rustling, living reality, adjust it into an utter meaning and human comprehensibility conveying to us as they do something of the strangeness the wonder, the grandeur the terror, the real and the fabulous that live in dark, mysterious and hushed space unknown and unknowable to us....

NEW EUROPEAN PACT

Prof. Keynes' Suggestion

LONDON, (By Mail).

A new European pact, open to all the European members of the League, is suggested by Professor J. M. Keynes, the economist, in current issue of the "New Statesman and Nation."

It would come within the scope of the existing League of Nations, whose members would give definite undertakings to one another and the power to act by the voice of the majority.

"The consultation of such a European League could be simple," writes the professor.

"For example, the three major League Powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, would have ten votes each; Poland and Czecho-Slovakia four votes each; Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian and the Balkan countries two votes each; the Baltic States and Spanish Provinces one vote each.....

"The sanctions attacking to the new pact would be of three orders. The first, financial assistance and the rupture of relations. The second, a blockade. The third, a full military alliance.

"But the smaller powers with less than four votes should not be committed to join in any sanctions without their own assent in the particular case.

"The members of the pact amongst themselves would, of course, accept the results of arbitration, endorsed by a majority vote of the members, in all matters of dispute between them, including frontiers, renouncing altogether the instrument of war.....

"We mutter the necessity for Collective Security and do not lift a finger to achieve it. Our strength is great, but our statesmen have lost the capacity to appear formidable. It is in that loss that our greatest danger lies.....

"Mr. Churchill understands this vital element of policy, but Mr. Chamberlain seems to forget it. The Dictators appear much more formidable, the Democratic Powers much less formidable, than they really are. It is the reversal of that position which will serve most effective to preserve the peace.

"If we want to lure the adversary to his destruction let us sharpen our teeth and silence our snarl. But if we wish to keep him at a distance the lion's roar is worth more than his power to spring."

Delegates and visitors to the Thana District Women's Conference at dinner: Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker of the C.P Legislative Assembly, who presided over the Conference is seen in the front row to the right.

Starch Industry In India

Eminent Technologist Discusses Its Potentialities

Starch is a tropical carbohydrate; and it is, therefore, more surprising why it is not manufactured in India which is a tropical country," observes Mr. G. G. Gulrajaney, a well-known technologist, in the course of a statement. "This commodity and its allied products—dextrin and farina," continues the technologist, "are imported in this country to the extent of about 27,750 tons annually, valued at about Rs. 33 lakhs."

Mr. Gulrajaney believes that this commodity has an economic importance possessed by few other vegetable products. "Next to sugar," he writes, "It is the most palatable form of carbohydrate needed for the well-being of man." Furtnermore, its many uses in the arts, he points out, give it a prominent position in several branches of the chemical industry.

This industry, continues Mr. Gulrajaney, has largely centred where the starch-bearing material is grown extensively and cheaply; and India being essentially an agricultural country, teems with starch-bearing materials. Mr. Gulrajaney is at a loss to understand as to why there has been no attempt to set afloat this industry in this country, although its importance for the economic development of India has been well established and was also stressed by the Industrial Commission. In these days of agricultural depression when agricultural products are going cheap for want of demand in foreign countries, Mr. Gulrajaney feels that it is the more inducement on the Indian enterpreneurs to find out of them new use and to create some demand at least by laying the foundation of starch industry in India.

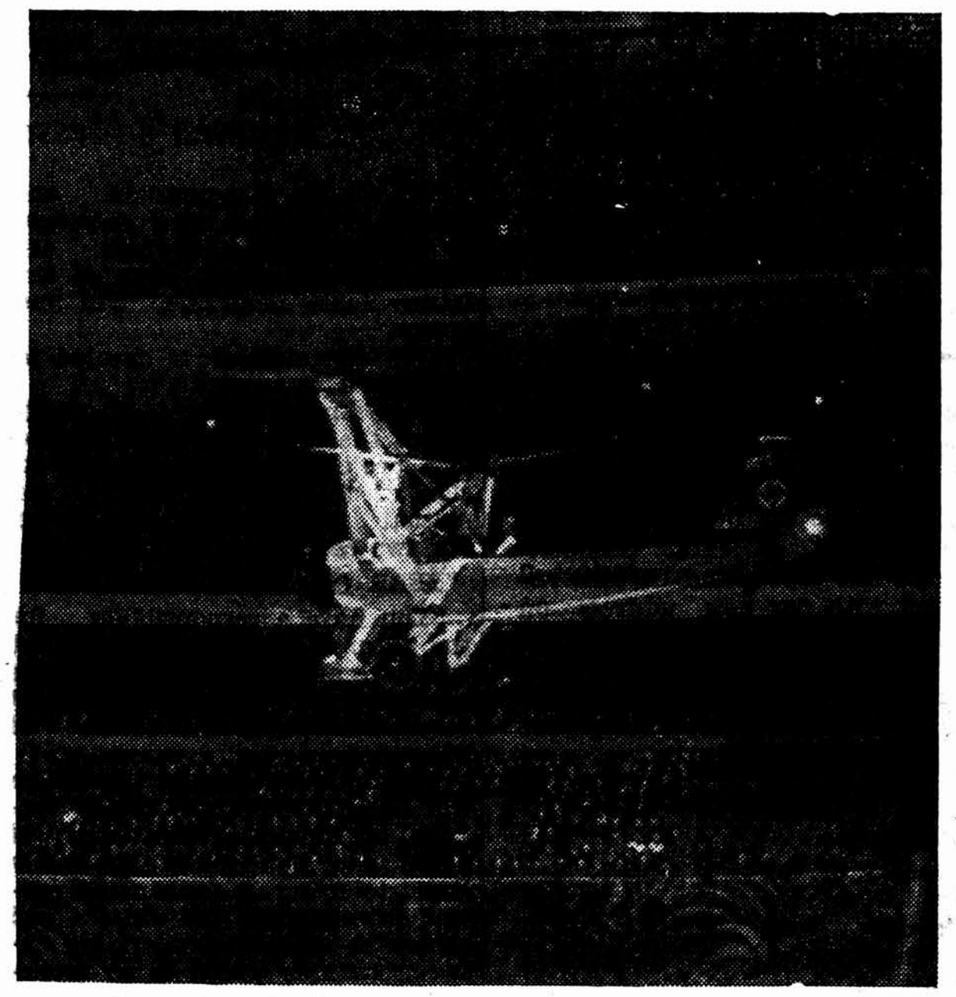
After careful investigation into the availability of the raw materials for manufacture of starch in India. Mr. Gulrajaney suggests the exploitation of 'Jowar,' which is rich in starch (56 per cent.), and is comparatively cheap. Mr. Gulrajaney furthermore reveals that the experiments conducted with this substance have shown that a good quality of starch demanded in India could be extracted from it with excellent industrial and financial results.

Mr. Gulrajaney estimates that out of the total import of starch and its allied products about two-thirds comes to the port of Bombay, i.e., about 18,000 tons annually, valued at Rs. 22 lakhs approximately. This means that about 50 tons of starch are imported in Bombay per day. Moreover he states that the area under cultivation for 'Jowar' in this presidency is the largest, about 8 million acres out of the total of 25 million acres for all India, including the States.

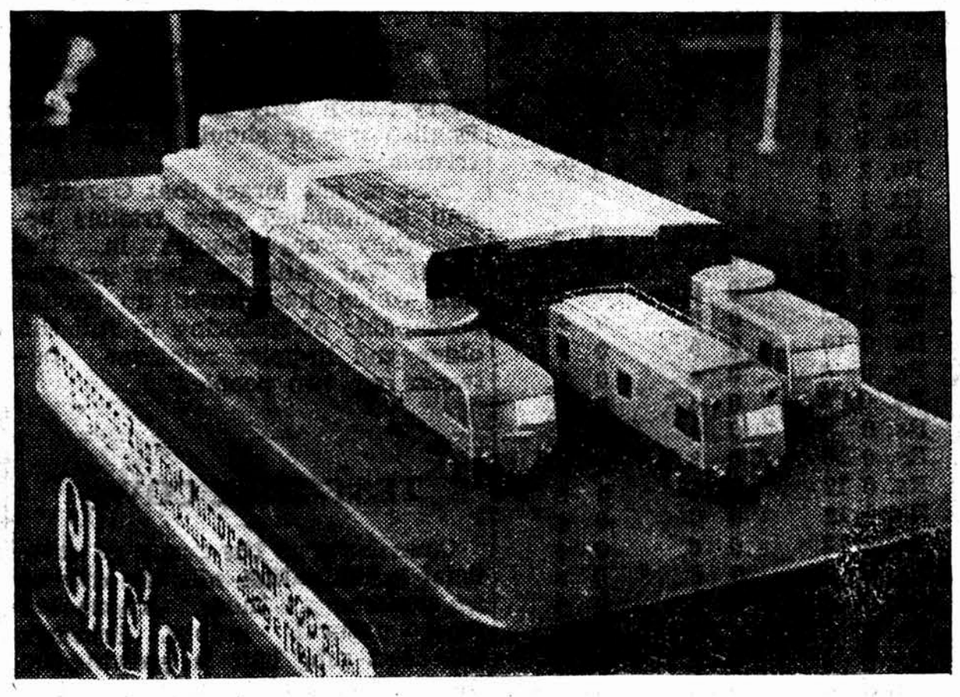
According to him, therefore, Bombay presents a suitable site for this industry. As an added feature, Mr. Gulrajaney points out that Bombay has an advantage of local market for the disposal of the by-products of this industry, viz. the waste Bran (sold as cattle food), 'Jowar' oil (sold as edible oil or used in the manufacture of special kinds of paints, etc.)

Mr. Gulrajaney suggests that in the beginning a factory producing only one-fifth of the requirements of the place (i.e., 10 tons of dry starch per 24 hours, one ton of Glucose within 8 hours and one ton of Dextrin within 8 hours) be installed in Bombay, on the banks of the river Ulhas, near Kalyan, with a provision for future extension. This place, he asserts, has the unique advantage of easy transport, availability of cheap power, and has, above all, plentiful supply of water needed in the starch manufacture.

Mr. Gulrajaney calculates that this project would require a capital investment of about Rs 4 lakhs and will yield no less than 15 per cent dividend.



The First German woman filying Captain, Hanna Reitsch, is seen flying her 'plane round the famous Duetschlandhalle, Berlin.



A Model of motor car train shown at the Berlin Automobile Exhibition. It consists of two draggers, a loud speaker car and special trailers, the whole of which can be quickly transformed into a cinema or Assembly hall with three hundred seats.

Rays Which Kill Germs

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A new development of the ultra-violet ray, which kills germs almost instantaneously, is announced by the American Institute, New York's oldest scientific society.

The light is no different from the ultra-violet which has been used for years, but in the new lamp it has been found possible to select rays which are fatal to microbes, while at the same time harmless to human beings.

All sorts of microbes in the atmosphere are killed in the space of a second, even if they are six to 10 feet away from the lamp, which also sterilises drinking glasses and other utensils, or any object which is directly touched by the ray.

Most ultra-violet rays, when strong enough to kill germs, cause conjunctivitis (a painful eye irritation) in humans, it is stated. Selected rays from the new lamp, however, are so nearly free from causes of this irritation that scores of people have worked under them for long periods without any eye trouble.

The first of these lamps has been installed in the cashier's window in a bank at Suffern, New York State. In the little window the beams form a curtain of bluish light falling from a horizontal overhead tube of mercury vapour. This curtain hangs between the cashier and the customer, whose breaths are instantly sterilised. The rays also kill germs on the upper surfaces of hands passing money through the window, and even kill the germs on the exposed surface of the money.

Other experiments with this new lamp in restaurants and chemists' shops have shown that it can also kill the germs on the rims of clean glasses on shelves.

A surgeon has reported to the American Institute that the new beams completely free the air of germs round a patient lying on the operating-table. He gave results of 800 operations in air purified by this ultra-violet lamp, and showed how the death rate had been appreciably diminished.

Although the rays kill the germs, they do not cause sunburn. Ten years have been required to find the rays which would kill germs without hurting the human eye, and to produce a practical lamp.

Now Parents Have To Choose!

Doctors Find Out Method As How To Have Child Of Desired Sex

LONDON, (By Mail).

Married couples wanting a baby can now choose whether they will have a boy or a girl and be practically certain that their wish will come true.

Two doctors, working in a famous London hospital, claim to have perfected a simple, painless and inexpensive treatment which guarantees that the child will be of sex desired.

Treatment's by simple injections, one of the two doctors, who are brothers, told me; writes a correspondent of "The People.'

It is absolutely harmless.

It is known that if a woman is constitutionally of the acid type she is likely to produce girls.

If she is of the opposite type —alkaline—her babies will be boys.

Injections of weak acid or alkaline solutions will correct the excess, so that the acid type becomes alkaline, if desired, and the alkaline mother becomes acid.

This condition then controls the sex of the baby.

Medical etiquette forbids the treatment being publicly advertised but people come to our hospital from other doctors clinics and public institutions for the treatment.

We can definitely claim that in hundreds of cases fully 80 per cent. of the patients have been sucessfully treated.

The remaining 20 per cent. are not necessarily failures. They are due, we believe, to failure by some patients to carry out our instructions properly—a common experience among doctors.

Centenarian Engines

LONDON, (By Mail).

Still going stronger after a century of continuous use, two engines on the L.M.S. system stand as a tribute to British engineering skill, even though they have not moved an inch in their hundred years of existence.

These engines stand at the top of Middleton Top, Derbyshire, and Swannington, Leicestershire, and are 113 and 118 years old respectively. They are used for hauling wagons by cable up and down inclines too steep for a locomotive to negotiate.

Many of the original parts are still in use, and the engines continue to give satisfactory service. But their power is feeble compared with that of modern engines. The steam pressure in a modern locomotive is 250 lbs. to the square inch.

The Middleton Top engine works at a pressure of only 5 lbs. to the square inch, while the Swannington engine continues to pull wagons up to the steep incline using a steam pressure of 80 lbs.

SALE! SALE!!

25% to 75%

GENUINE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The public of Bombay are requested to visit our SALES ROOM, inspect the huge array of our goods and to make their purchases in person.

With the opening of our Bombay Office we are overhauling our entire equipment, getting new reprints of most of Prof. Gambers' books on Sex & Health and getting all our labels and cartons reprinted in new colours, new designs and with our new address on them. To make room for these, we have arranged a big CLEARANCE SALE of our present stocks (Valued over Rs. 125,000) in which books, hygienic goods, appliances, medicines, etc., are offered at a genuine reduction in price of 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. Below are some of the items with their original and Sale Prices:

		CLEARANCE PRICE OF New Copy.	slightly shop-soiled COPY.
BOOKS BY PROF. DR. GAMBERS.			
CURIOSA SEXUALIS: An Esoteric treasury of the Strangest Sexual & Amatory Curiosa from the pre-dawn of civilisation to our own day, with a cabinet of 150 Illustrations and Photographs.	Rs. 16 0	5 4	....
KAMA SUTRA: The most ancient & celebrated book of the Hindus on love.	Rs. 4 0	2 8	1 8
ANANGA RANGA: Dr. Marie Stopes claims it to be "The most complete work on sex in Hindu Literature."	Rs. 4 0	2 2	1 4
ESSAYS ON SEX. 400 Pp. Bound.	Rs. 4	2 4	1 4
IDEAL MARRIAGE: An encyclopaedia of sex information. The masterpiece of Prof. Gambers.	Rs. 2 4	1 6	0 12
THE SEX ORGANS: Illus. Bound.	Rs. 2 8	1 8	0 14
RATI SHASTRA. 160 Pp. Bound.	Rs. 2 0	1 2	0 10
THE CABALA OF BALZAC: Bound.	Rs. 2 0	1 4	0 12
ESSAYS ON HEALTH: 240 Pp.	Rs. 1 8	0 12	0 8
CONTROL OVER BIRTH.	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
CONTROL OVER SEX	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
HIDDEN SIDE OF SEXUAL SCIENCE	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
MENSTRUAL DISORDERS	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
STERILITY: CAUSES & TREATMENT	Rs. 0 10	0 5	0 3
HOW TO BUILD UP VIRILITY	Rs. 0 8	0 4	0 3
NIGHT POLLUTIONS	Rs. 0 8	0 4	0 3
SELF POLLUTION	Rs. 0 8	0 4	0 3
INDIGENOUS APHRODISIACS	Rs. 0 6	0 3	0 2
FASTING FOR HEALTH	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
MIRACLES OF MILK	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
MIRACLES OF WATER	Rs. 0 12	0 6	0 4
VITAMINS & HEALTH	Rs. 0 8	0 4	0 3
CONSTIPATION	Rs. 0 6	0 3	0 2
THE GRAPE CURE	Rs. 0 6	0 3	0 2
THE FOOD VALUE OF POTATOES	Rs. 0 6	0 3	0 2
SURYA NAMASKARAS	Rs. 0 6	0 3	0 2

N. B.—The shop-soiled copies are guaranteed to be perfect in every respect and almost as good as new.

HYGIENIC GOODS.

ALL-ELASTIC SUPPORTER FOR MEN	Rs. 1 8	0 14	....
SANITARY BANDAGE FOR LADIES	Rs. 1 8	0 14	....
SPRAY SYRINGE	Rs. 3 8	2 8	....

APPLIANCES.

VACUUM MASSAGE APPARATUS for lost vitality & deficiency in men	Rs. 12 8	8 4	....

CONTRACEPTIVE GOODS.

Complete range available at reductions up to 35 per cent.

MEDICINES PREPARED IN GAMBERS' LABORATORIES.

BANIANO-HERBAL PILLS. General and Sexual tonic. Bottle of 80 pills	Rs. 1 8	1 0	....
BANIANO-HERBAL PILLS WITH TESTICULAR EXTRACT. A tried medicine for impotence	Rs. 3 0	2 0	....
TILA SULTANI. A unique preparation for external use in lowered or lost vitality. Per Oz.	Rs. 6 0	4 0	....

GAMBERS' books on Sex and Health and medicines prepared in Gambers' Laboratories enjoy a unique reputation for their excellence. Get them now at reduced prices. Place your order before the sale is closed.

Our FIVE Catalogues

Not unless you have gone through our 5 Catalogues can you have an exact idea of the vast range of goods we are offering these days at reduced prices. These catalogues are yours just for the asking. They are all sent GRATIS & POST FREE.

SEND FOR THEM TO-DAY.

Brijmohan & Co.,

BRIJMOHAN BLDGS.,
Albert Road,
AMRITSAR.
Teleph: 788.

PFAFF BLDG.,
Phirozeshah Mehta Rd.,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Teleph: 30230.

"THE YEAR OF UNDERSTANDING"

Premier's Message To Hitler Youth

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax have sent messages to German youth which are printed in a special issue of the Hitler Youth magazine, "Will and Power,".

This special issue is devoted to England.

The Premier writes: "I gladly accept the invitation to contribute to a project which I regard as a sign of the growing desire for mutual understanding between our two countries.

"YEAR OF UNDERSTANDING"

"You have a responsibility for the future of your country; but you have also, in common with the youth of other nations, the joint responsibility for the future of the world.

"It is already, and in the future will be still more, the happy fortune of the organisations of youth now flourishing in many lands to foster—by means of mutual interchange of visits and otherwise—that understanding between nations which is so essential to the settlement of difference and the appeasement of the world.

"The admirable motto. 'The Year of Understanding,' which you have chosen for the year 1938, shows the part you are playing in this work."

"SHOULD BE FRIENDS"

Lord Halifax writes: "There is every reason why the German and English people should now be friends.

"Let us not forget that Germans and Englishmen were friends before they were enemies in the Great War and the new generation which has grown up should be capable of restoring in full the older and happier relations between our two people."

TEST-TUBE COWS

Cows born as the result of artificial insemination will one day be as common as those propagated from natural unions. Britain's first test-tube calf is growing up into a fine, healthy animal. The sire, a Friesian bull, never left Holland, and the dam a Friesian cow, never left England. The experiment was conducted by Dr. Sibenga, a Dutch veterinary surgeon, by means of a test tube packed in ice in a vacuum flask and sent to England, where the cow was inseminated. Since then the operation has been performed on scores of cows, with considerable success.

But insemination has been successful not only in the case of cow; some time ago a sheep in Poland was mated to a Suffolk ram by this process, and a healthy ram lamb resulted. We have been slow to accept this new phase of science, but in Russia insemination is common, for already 2,000,000 cows, 3,000,000 ewes, 650,000 mares and 200,000 cows have been impregnated.

Artificial propagation is by no means new: it was first attempted successfully by Lazaro Spallanzani, an Italian scientist, 160 years ago when he bred three healthy puppies from a spaniel bitch.

RENT CONTROL

Australia Increasing It

While England is decontrolling rents, the Australian State of Victoria will shortly legislate for their control almost exactly as the sister State of Queensland has already done. Provision will be made for the establishment of "fair rents" courts, under a magistrate, in all petty sessions districts. Any lessor, or lessee who has paid his rent up to date, may apply for a determination of a fair rent, and the court shall so determine it at a sum not exceeding £10 per cent. of the total value of the property with certain exceptions.—'Austral News.'

CHINA CANNOT DIE!

(Continued From Page 1)

tree, the branch of which though maintaining a root of its own, still rests upon the parent stock.

What Keeps The Race Still Going

The Chinese did not embark upon useless aggressive wars, draining the best blood of their country. No Chinese veteran settled down in foreign colonies. No war-stained heroes returned home, after their prime of life was over, when no longer capable of propagating life. No corn doles graced the triumphs of their generals, encouraging idleness and all the evils following in its wake.

The Chinese express themselves in a language that is so peculiar that it completely isolates them from all mankind. The consequence is that anybody coming in contact with them and desiring to live with them must imbibe these ideas that seem to have gained strength with the passing of centuries. So, very soon the conqueror and the foreigner falls to the spell of ancient thought and culture, a culture that in its refinement has gained might and dominance. There is so much of good, so much of logic, so much of humanity in Chinese thought and life that it soon entraps all those that come in contact with them. The great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, whose wisdom and diplomacy took Europe by storm, once said "History shows that all who come into China are Chinese".

Inevitable Fate Of The Conquerors

The Tartars that conquered China, soon became Chinesed and their descendants are now the children of the soil. So the Japanese coming originally from almost the same stock—the Mongolian—and this factor helps an amalgamation—are bound to be conquered in their turn by the ideas and culture of the conquered. At present, having got a large slice of Southern China as well as Manchukuo in the North, and the railways running through these territories, they may be able to command the raw supplies of China, but eventually all the settlers in China will be Chinesed.

The example of Nanking best illustrates this conjecture. Nanking was razed to the ground, at the end of the 6th century, the very site of the city was ploughed over, so that not a trace of it would be left. But it soon lifted up its head for the admiring gaze of the world. Its second destruction took place in the 19th century, at the hands of the Laiping rebels. When finally defeated they left behind a smouldering heap of ruins. But like a phoenix rising out of its ashes, Nanking rose, a symbol of Modern China. In 1912 it was abandoned as a capital, but in 1927, it was once more the chief city of China, and the nationalised Chinese, set to work to enrich this city of their pride. Will they then allow the Japanese to retain it for long? Assuredly not!

FILMS FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

22,360 film projectors are in use in the schools of Germany. The small schools share one projector between three schools, and the large establishments have each a projector of their own. 50,000,000 feet of film is available for showing. The distribution of this is under the supervision of the Reich Department for Instructional Films

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : The Milky Way

... Everywhere we hear the cry "Drink more Milk." We are told that Milk is Nature's Best Tonic ... ... but there can be too much of a good thing ... ...

By N. J.

Milk is very much in the public eye at present. It is providing what politicians love to call the live issue of the day or the burning topic of the hour. Everywhere we hear the cry "Drink more milk". We are told that milk is Nature's Best Tonic; that it is the ideal and the most balanced diet; that it is good as much for the infant as for the aged, and in fine that it is a food fit for the Gods! gone is the day when the devotee of this beverage was locked down upon as a weakling or worse. Now no he-man need appear apologetic for indulging in this potion. It is in fact becoming the fashion to sip a glass of milk at all hours of the day or night. One hears even very fastidous women, who not so long ago professed to feel sickly at the very sight of milk, telling each other that "it is good for the figure and even for the face, my dear!"

* * *

Extra Relish

Milk, it cannot be gainsaid, has come into its own. And along with it, the cow. For though Cleopatra may have sworn by the milk of asses (may be for her bath!), and though Mahatma Gandhi may stick to his goat, and though a Mussolini may, develop a penchant for the tiger's milk, and though you and I, humble folks might be content with the homely if ungainly she—buffallo. it is the cow's milk, which is milk pure and milk 'par excellence.' Others are merely substitutes, second-bests to the real stuff. The cow lords it over the other animals in this respect. The Hindus respected it as a goddess, as a mother. Let me confess here in strict confidence that that was the thought which gave an extra relish to the first steak I negotiated in my unregenerate, college days. And now the circle has turned full wheel and once again we are worshipping the cow—not merely the Hindus but also those who profess other faiths, even including John Bull, the champion beef-eater!

* * *

National Obligation

At Haripura, I am told, the bovine camp was only next in importance to the Ministerial quarters. The pick of the species from far and near were foregathered there and the model cow-sheds provided one of the main sights of the Congress session. Delegates were treated lavishly to cow's milk and its products and some of them at any rate must have continued after the return to their homes the good work begun at Haripura. It may well be said, therefore, that to "Drink more milk—and preferably cow's milk" is a sort of national obligation upon us which every good Congressman ought to bear in mind.

And so ought every good loyalist too. For the popularisation of milk is one of the main planks of Lord Linlithgow's cattle uplift campaign. We are not hearing as much of it as we did immediately after His Lordship's arrival in India, but I have no doubt that the lead given by the presentation of the stud bulls is yet being vigorously followed. Thanks to Lord Linlithgow, many of the under-nourished school children are getting a free supply of milk.

* * *

Milk Bars

One has noticed in Bombay the emergence of the milk bar, which is a typical institution of the present day. What with the publicity, milk is receiving on all sides and what with prohibition, which will soon sound the deathknell of the regular "bars" in the city, the new ventures ought to do very well in the near future. The first Milk Bar in Britain made its appearance less than three years ago, but to-day there are more than a thousand such shops, which are doing a very lucrative business. It has been computed that as a result of the opening of those bars the annual consumption of milk in the country has increased by 12,000,000 gallons. On the Continent, too, milk is being imbibed in larger quantities. Germany, which is famous for its devotion to beer, consumed last year three times as much milk as its national beverage. All this must serve as an encouragement. To the sponsors of the Drink more Milk-campaign in this country.

* * *

A Warning

But with all my sympathy for the new campaign, I wonder if it is not already being overdone. Milk is no doubt good, but there can be too much of a good thing in this world. A recent article in the British Medical Journal drew attention to the aversion of certain people to milk. In the technical jargon those people are said to be "allergic" and their dislike is constitutional. A recent inquiry among elementary school-children in Cardiff revealed the fact that a very large proportion of those who refuse to drink milk do so for very good reasons. A protective instinct warns them against milk and in such cases it would be extremely harmful to force them to take it against their will. The apostles of milk ought to bear this fact in mind while conducting their campaign.

And finally I make no apology for transcribing here the following lines of G.K.C.

I shall stick to port and sherry
Because they are so very
So very, very, very vegetarian.
No more the milk of cows.
Shall pollute my private house
Than the milk of the wild mares
of the Barbarian.

A MYSTERIOUS STONE

Mr. A. Moledina, of Messrs. A. Moledina and Co., 144, Samuel Street, Bombay 9, writes as follows:—In January last I accompanied by certain friends visited the Durgah of Kamarally Durvesh which is at a distance of about 11 miles from Poona on the Poona-Mahableshwar Road. We were anxious to verify the phenomenon, which a great many people look upon as a miracle. The phenomenon is like this. In the compound of the Durgah which is not a very big area, I believe it may be about 200 sq. yds., there are some trees and in the middle of them is the tomb. There are three or four stones, one of which is about 3 cubic feet and which must be about 6 to 8 maunds.

We had heard the account that this stone could be lifted by only eleven persons standing around it and giving the pressure of one finger each below the bottom edge of the stone, but this is possible only when while lifting it the persons keep on shouting the name of the Pir in one breath. The stone falls down as soon as any one or all of the party stop calling his name. The stone cannot be lifted from the ground if the name of the Pir is not called out by the party.

Since it is believed that this is a miracle, no one has yet tried this lifting up outside the compound of the Durgah. Again, if there is a single lady among the required quota of eleven people, the phenomenon does not occur even if the name of the Pir is called out.

Could any of your readers explain the cause of this phenomenon which is considered as a miracle by both the Muslims and Hindus and even by others who have had occasion to witness the same or experiment with the same?

I enclose herewith a couple of photographs taken on the occasion.

"NIGHT WAIL"

When The Premier Resigned

When Government changes are announced a typed communique is handed to political newshawks, who transmit it to their offices with lightning speed. Lobbymen at Westminster received a momentary shock last week when a waggish colleague handed round the following document:—

Resignation of prime minister.

"The Night Wail" is informed that the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, handed in his resignation to His Majesty last evening. The Right Hon. Instant Purchill called at Buckingham Palace and was invited to form a Cabinet, which invitation he accepted. "The Night Wail" is informed that the new Cabinet will include:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury and Minister at Large. —The Right Hon. Instant Purchill.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of the Empty Portfolio.—Mr. Skinwell.

Lord President of the Council.—The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Tinker.

The Lord Chancellor Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—

The Lord Chancellor.—Sir Stifford Cropps.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Bowel-Naker.

Minister of Stealth.—Lord Strabogy.

Lord Privy Squeal and Minister for Propaganda.—Mr. Bootboy.

Minister for Choas.—Miss Govern.

Secretary of State for War and First Commissioner of Pengs.—The Rt. Hon. B. Lldw-gorge.

Secretary of State for Air. The Rt. Hon Arthur Deadwaad.

Minister of Agriculture.—Mr. Maneurin Heven.

President of the Board of Education and Leader of House of Lords.—The Right Hon. The Lord Smell.

First Lord of the Admiralty.—Mr. Davy Jones.

President of the Board of Frayed.—Mr. H. Pickleson.

Secretary for League of Nations Affairs Without Portfolio.—Mr. Jerry Mander.

We understand that the Prime Minister has appointed Major Prattlee as his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Further announcements will be made in due course. —"News Review".

Nationalisation Of Tests

The Tenderfoot Test and other scout Tests and Proficiency Badges have been mainly outlined to suit non-Indian conditions. Minor changes have been made here and there to please Indian opinion rather than suit Indian conditions Even the Tenderfoot Test as outlined by the I. N. S. A. should not be considered satisfactory. A special committee was appointed at the first training camp to find out what will be most interesting and useful to Indian children. Troops are experimenting in their own spheres. Once the results of the Unity Conference are obtained, Provinces will do their utmost to find out suitable tests to suit local conditions.

Provincial autonomy no doubt implies that each association will determine its own tests; but provincial autonomy should not be permitted to mean extraordinary diversions within the larger national sphere. The lesson of autonomous Provincial Universities in the higher educational field should not be wasted on the scout movement. Whilst recognising the principle of provincial autonomy, some conventions should be established whereby the Provinces will take concerted action in spheres where the national rather than provincial outlook ought to prevail. Unanimity may be arrived at by mutual consultation. deliberation and agreement. For example, cooking tests may differ in the various Provinces, but it can be generally agreed upon that cooking should form part of a particular test.

The Tenderfoot Test is considered to be of fundamental importance. It is generally accepted as the first step in the ladder of scout achievement. It can be passed by a scout between the ages of eleven and eighteen. Under the circumstances it applied to a fairly large age group. It may be generally presumed that the Tenderfoot Test applies to the boy of eleven and twelve, though even a well devloped and normal child can pass it easily at ten. The Second and the First Class Tests may be said to apply to youths of thirteen and fourteen. Then the Proficiency Badges must satisfy the higher ambitions of scouts up to the age of eighteen.

The problem is to find out whether the tests suit the various age groups. Suitability would imply the capacity of a Test to interest a scout, and at the same time prove its utility. I cannot believe that a Tenderfoot Test will interest a boy of seventeen, if he joins the Scout Movement at that age.

The second problem is to find out if the Tests are interesting. I would not say that they are not. But can anything more interesting be found? Play, leadership and achievement are interesting to the young person. Likewise are hobbies and other specialised activities. Then the young person has social interests. The test must include such activities as afford the greatest possible interest to the youth.

Scoutlore takes a good deal from the lifelore of the primitives Hambley's "Origin of Education amongst Primitive People" will throw a good deal of light on the educational systems where there are no schools and universities. The child amongst the primitives learns a good deal from two main teachers—the parents and society. The child shares the life-activity of the community and thereby is gradually introduced to the arts and crafts of existence. Scouting ought not to leave out the second great teacher of the child—the society. Scouting must base its activities on community life, sharing the life of the community—not on a sectarian, but on a regional basis. The tests must include a good deal of knowledge of the community—its work, life, laws, recreations and social activities and functions.

The Tests must then prove useful. The utility of knowledge will differ with the physical region. For example, a knowledge of the Highway Code is indespensable to the modern city dweller, but it may not be so useful to the village Tenderfoot. It will be found tremendously difficult, in a vast country like India, to suit the Tests to the work-life of the community. At least fundamental differences can be recognised and allowances can be made for urban and rural conditions. Besides the coastline, the plain, the hill and the forest provide entirely different backgrounds for human life.

The medium of instruction for the Test will have to be determined. The scout will learn efficiently only in the Native language and it will not be so easy to teach scoutlore in the native tongue. Take the difficulty experienced in translating the words Cub, Scout and Rover into Hindi and Urdu languages. In most countries of the world native words are used in place of scout. At Allahabad the word 'Mukul', 'Kishore' and 'Brati' were suggested to replace Cub, Scout and Rover, but their adoption will create difficulties. Similar difficulties will arise almost at every step. The names of knots, etc. will have to be determined. It is easy to translate words, but it is imperative that these words should be standardised. Recently the Forbes Gujerati Sabha has published Gujerati words for standard English scientific terminology. The Provincial Associations should immediately take in hand the standardisation of scout terminology. An elementary list of words can be easily prepared in Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani languages for the whole of India, and also in Provincial languages, by a committee vested with authority.

* * *

The Next R. T. C.

The next Round Table Conference must undertake to work on constructive channels. It will have to undertake work in several directions. The chief of these will be:

(1) the details of the Constitution.
(2) the details of the Tests.
(3) the problem of languages.
(4) the problem of training leadership.
(5) the problem of propaganda.

The details of the constitution can be drawn up by a committee with one or two representatives from each Province, and some representatives from Indian States Associations.

The various Tests ought to be prepared by a committee consisting of persons who have very extensive knowledge of scoutcraft, especially of the practical side of scouting. The committee ought to include officers with training experience and experience of troop management, and persons with knowledge of child psychology educational principles. The conclusions of the committee may be accepted for one or two years, when the results can be verified in terms of experience gained.

The language problem should be discussed cooly in the light of a single principle extending the application of scoutlore to the remotest corners of the country. Not only should scouting consider the importance of major languages, but also consider the use of extensively spoken dialects for the spread of scoutcraft. The question of the central language to be used by the General Headquarters will have to be considered. The conclusions must be reached on practical considerations and Hindi and English, or Hindustani and English will naturally receive the greatest attention, Urdu being used whereever practicable and necessary.

From the point of the future efficiency of the movement, chief importance will be given to the training of leadership. Questions of curricula, medium of instruction, centres of training and qualifications of training-camp instructors should receive due consideration of a special committee. There is an urgent need of an All-India training centre on the lines of Gilwell, but it will be a happy day when every district will have its own training centre. Provincial training centres will be naturally established as soon as provincial autonomy functions in right earnest, but here an exchange of training-instructors between the Provinces will prove most helpful.

National Scouting must henceforth receive enthusiastic country-wide support from persons of every shade of opinion. Even yet there is a good deal of ignorance on the part of leaders about the exact importance of the scout movement. Extensive use of the newspaper, radio, cinema, literature and platform must be made to bring home to political leaders, educationists and parents that scouting will help a great deal to build up and organise the youth of the country. Original scout literature of a high standard must be brought out in English and major languages, and the standard of translations of existing works must be far superior to what exists at present.

* * *

A group of competitors in the annual 10-mile walking race held by the Swastik League, Bombay on Sunday morning. Standing (from left to right) —Messrs. C. D. Dalal, D. A. Shete and R. N. Pitale (1st). Sitting—Messrs. G. V. Varerkar, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, B. G. Tambe and G. M. Dandekar.

The All-Bombay Scout Camp

The All-Bombay Scout Camp will be held at Karanjya Islands on the Association camp ground between the 1st and 4th of May. The expense for the four-day camp will be Rs. 3/- including steamer fare. The camp ground at Karanjya is a beautiful place on the seashore—more than fifty acres in extent, covered by a forest and a low hill. Not more than eight scouts will be permitted to attend from each troop, and invitations have been already issued to scoutmasters. The programme of the camp will include Patrol Leaders' Training, play, swimming, and hiking. The time will be spent in practical work only. The scouts will be given an opportunity to help village sanitation and come into contact with village life.

The Third Scoutmasters' Training Camp will be held between the 20th and 30th of May. The training camp fee for the ten days including Board and Lodge, will be Rs. 10/-. Scouters for training are invited from all over the Presidency.

Welcome To Dr. Arundale

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, and an able lieutenant of Dr. Annie Besant in the Scout World will stay in Bombay between the 7th and 14th of April. As a keen supporter of the Seva Samiti Scouts, Dr. Arundale is a greatest asset for national scouting. His presence in Bombay will be inspiration and an opportunity for national scouters.

Full of ENERGY and CHEER

Undeniable facts prove that Sanatogen will give you back that joy of living, that healthy vigour, which is too often regarded as the privilege of youth.

53% increase in red blood corpuscles

At the Medical Clinic of the University of Vienna it was proved that people using Sanatogen were able to increase the number of their red blood corpuscles by 53%. (On these corpuscles depends a great part of your strength.)

Wouldn't you like to be like this—radiantly healthy? You can be—with Sanatogen. There can be no reasonable doubt that Sanatogen will improve *your* energy, *your* vitality. It has given new health to thousands of others, its wonderful qualities are backed up by the written testimony of over 25,000 doctors—Sanatogen is no fly-by-night tonic. It will do what it promises to do.

A famous London Solicitor and Member of Parliament wrote

'Sceptical as I was, I am bound to say that Sanatogen performs what it promises to do: it has a wonderful restorative effect".

Why not start taking Sanatogen today? Then you too will be able to enjoy the wonderful influence of Sanatogen on vitality.

SANATOGEN WILL MAKE YOU HEALTHY AND HAPPY AGAIN!

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

COW'S MILK AND TUBERCULOSIS

Under the above heading a letter from Major R. F. E. Austin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appeared in "Truth" for 9th February, 1938, protesting against the statement in the B.M.A. advertisement in the issue of "Truth" for 26th January.

Major Austin maintained that milk does not cause tuberculosis, that even milk from tubercular cows has been consumed for months by hundreds of children and adults without harm resulting, that the accusations against milk are made by the bacteriologists on their finding the tubercle germ in milk, the same germ being found in pasteurised milk as admitted by the Committee on Cattle Diseases, that the bacteriologists make no attempt to prove that the germ came from milk, that the countries most ravaged by tuberculosis are the countries where cow's milk is not drunk either on account of national habits or because of the poverty of masses of the people, that there is no truth in the statement that about 2,000 deaths a year from bovine tuberculosis occur in Great Britain, and that in regard to the allegation that other diseases are spread by milk, the Committee on Cattle Diseases declared that "in spite of serious outbreaks, those reported are neither so numerous nor severe as to contribute much to the total incidence of the diseases in question."

As for the Bournemouth outbreak of typhoid, Major Austin pointed out that if it really was due to milk, which is disputed, the incriminated milk came from a farm where the water supply was badly contaminated.

"Time and Tide" carried the B.M.A. advertisement for two or three issues, and published three letters of protest against the editorial boots of pasteurised milk To one of these an editorial footnote was appended maintaining that the members of the B.M.A are health experts! Other letters of protest were not published.

FOR SOCIAL OCCASION

The German Women's Labour Service has been given another uniform. This is for social occasions and consists of a white silk blouse or jacket and an ankle length skirt. It is issued to women who are in command of groups, districts and camps. Previously when attending social functions the girls had to wear their thick khaki uniform, as they are not allowed to leave the camp except in uniform.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued from Page 3.)

your palace it will all seem like a fairy-tale.'

Mr. Lim Ching Hsong was delighted. An introduction was effected. The artists gave their names as Ernest and Dod Proctor, and in due course sailed for Burma.

So much Mr. Chan Chor Khine told me as we drove towards the palace, not in the terms I have chosen, but in the more agreeable manner for which he was known. The visit of the Proctors had taken thirteen years previously, and as they had become famous during the interval I was eager to see what their early work was like and how it would look in such an unusual setting.

When the palace came into view I beheld a great central tower with wings, the whole roofed with green tiles, figured at the corners in the Chinese manner. We were received in the high porch by Mr. Lim Ching Hsong's youngest son, who had inherited all his father's good nature. With a charming pride he showed me round, calling upon me to admire the contents of the cabinets, the mugs from Brighton with their inscriptions, the little knick-knacks from Clacton and Southsea. The ground floor consisted of seven halls and we went through these, examining the exhibits. In some of the cabinets was modern chinese porcelain and in others the brass work which is called 'Benares'. When I saw no sign of the Proctors' work, I became uneasy, and at last said:

'You father engaged English artists to paint frescoes for him did he not?'

"They are on the first floor," he replied, and led me to a grand staircase, at the foot of which was the first object of art I had seen, a stone elephant amusingly carved. We mounted the staircase and came to the frescoes.

I must say that they showed no sign whatever of the future eminence of the Proctors. Chinese landscapes of a taditional type, they were pretty and had a technical facility. But where was the artist who had risen to dominate the Academy with 'Morning?' I was disappointed, and when Mr. Chan Chor Khine whispered that he proposed now to take me to the Chinese temple near the docks the suggestion sounded delightful. For all that, the visit had been interesting. Had Mr. Lim Ching Hsong persevered, he might have graduated from Tottenham Court Road to St. Jame's, and from mementoes of Margate to Crown Derby, or, grounded solidly on his carved elephant, have filled his cabinets with K'ang Hsi and jade. And if his taste had been uncultivated, it was advanced when one thought of the dark barracks in which some of the rich Indian merchants lived, or of the farmhouse simplicity of the rich Burmese. He had been the first Asiatic in Rangoon to live in a cosmopolitan interior. The time was coming when all the upper class, Burmese, Chinese, and Indian, would live in that way.

At the entrance of the Chinese temple we were met by the trustees, who had been warned of our coming. I was conducted through a court-yard to the main altar on which was a figure of Kwan-yin, the Compassionate Mother. The architecture, which was a great roof on pillars, and the appointments, bronze vessels and lacquer tables, were in the immemorial style, though none of the objects were antique. But the materials used were good and well-made copies can be remarkably convincing, as every collector knows to his cost. Had Mr. Lim Ching Hsong confined himself to such a scheme of decoration, his house might have been in better taste, but it would have been less revealing, a period house without hint of the future.

My attention was drawn to a bamboo tube, which the oldest trustee was holding towards me. In the tube were some fifty thin rods pointing upwards.

'Will your Honour take the omens", he suggested, smiling.

I was instructed in the use of the tube. I should shake it vigorously before the altar, they said, still retaining its vertical position, and one of the rods would rise up from the rest and, toppling over, fall on the floor. From that it would be possible to read the omen.

I did not understand how a rod could rise up against gravity, but I shook vigorously and awaited the event. Sure enough, one of the rods began to rise. The trustees invited me by signs to persevere, and I continued to shake the tube in front of Kwan-yin. The stick rose and rose until the end of it was free of the tube and it fell to the ground. When they had observed the angle of the compass to which the stick pointed, they picked it up. On it was written a reference number, which enabled them to search a book for the response indicated. When the reference was found, they looked pleased.

"May I inquire the result?" I asked.

'"The steel will become gold" are the words,' they replied. 'Your Honour will certainly rise very high.'

Though human enough to be pleased that their omen was favourable, I was still more impressed by their exquisite politeness. Not content with displaying to me their temple, the trustees had organized its resources of divination to flatter me. How much more delicate was this way than a direct compliment!

THE PRINCESS

On another occasion chance allowed me a peep behind the scenes of Burmese life. One morning towards the end of 1928 I was sitting at home in my study when a car drove up to the door and a Burmese woman got out. I went into the hall to receive her.

'I am Ma Lat,' she said in English, a perfect English without trace of an accent.

Ma Lat—I had not seen her before, but I knew of her, of course. She was the Princess Teik Tin Ma Lat of Limbin, the Middle Princess or second daughter of the Limbin Prince, who had been King Thibaw's brother. When the British took Mandalay in 1885 King Thibaw was exiled to a remote spot in the Bombay Presidency and, later, the Limbin Prince to Allahabad. Ma Lat was in her 'teens when the Crown Prince of Germany visited India before the war. It is related that he was introduced to her at a party in the Allahabad club of which her father was a member, and that afterwards he used to say that she was the most striking woman he had met on his eastern tour. She became engaged to be married about that time to the heir-apparent of Nepal—a love match it was said—but the story goes that the Brahmin hierarchy of Nepal set their faces against the marriage because Ma Lat was a Buddhist. The heir-apparent died, it was alleged by poison.

After the war the Prince of Limbin was allowed to return to Burma. Besides Ma Lat he had two other daughters and a son. They found the place much changed. The dynasty, Mandalay, the court were nearly forgotten. The Burmese took no interest in the remnant of the royal family. The aspirations of the upper class were now for a modern form of government, the talk being all of what sort of a constitution Parliament could be induced to grant. The country people, whose approach to such matters was astrological, believed that the mandate of the old dynasty was exhausted and that the new king—for that was the way they translated the constitutional change which was pending—would be of a different stock.

So it was that the princess charming, accomplished and accustomed to the best society in Allahabad, found themselves nonentities in their own country. English officials were too cautious to encourage them and the poor girls fitted in nowhere. They lived with their father in a house called Radana Theinga—one of the old classical names of the dead capital—and made friends, as best they could.

That was as much as I knew of Ma Lat. I took her into the drawing-room, wondering what it was that had brought her to see me.

She sat down on the sofa, a beautiful woman, in a blue silk skirt and a jacket of white lawn, her complexion corn-coloured, her eyes large and brilliant, and with exquisite hands. As she seemed a little diffident in beginning, I offered her some refreshment. At last she said:

'I have come to see you in your capacity as registrar.'

One of my minor offices was that of Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. I should have guessed her errand then, but I was slow.

'As registrar,' I repeated 'Yes?'

'I'm going to get married, and I want you to perform the ceremony.'

'Certainly,' I replied. 'May I ask, are you marrying a—?'

'No,' she said, 'I'm marrying an Englishman'.

'If you will give me the particulars—'

"Hergert Bellamy.'

Mr. Bellamy was a bookmaker.

The marriage of the Princess Ma Lat of Limbin to Mr. Bellamy aroused little interest in Rangoon. The day was fixed, 19 October. Normally civil marriages were performed in my office, but on this occasion I arranged to go to the Prince's house.

There were not many guests and Mr. Merrikin, the Commissioner of Police, was the only high official present. Mr. and Mrs. Manook were doing the honours. Manook, the Armenian, whom King Thibaw had employed, and whose wife is known to readers of "The Lacquer Lady" as Julie. Hardly a Burman of any position was to be

(Continued On Page 55)

Smart women everywhere are becoming daily users of the exquisite lotions and make-up aids now being introduced by Daggett & Ramsdell. You will enthuse over these new, smartly packaged beauty creations because you will find in them that distinctive quality that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Creams the choice of beautiful women throughout the world.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Sensational Trials In Burma

(Continued From Page 54)

seen. I took my seat at a table at the end of an upper room. The guests were arranged on chairs in front of me, leaving a passage to a door on the verandah. At 4-48 p. m.—the moment selected by the astrologers—the princess was seen approaching through the door, accompanied by her younger sister and the Prince of Limbin. She was dressed reminiscently of the court of Mandalay in a royal "htamein" of oyster-coloured silk set with silver diamante; her hair, in the loose tail-style, was charged with orchids and there were pearls winding on her throat and breast. She came forward slowly, waving a white fan, with a look of dignity and emotion on her face. Mr. Bellamy followed in a morning coat.

The ceremony of civil marriage is exceedingly bald, for it consists of hardly more than the taking of oaths. When some documents are signed it is all over. On that occasion its abruptness seemed almost rude. I declared them married and took Ma Lat's hand. Had the rape of Mandalay ended in this?

SIR JOHN ARRIVES

Three months passed and at half-past four in the afternoon of 29 January 1929 the s.s. 'Tairea' with the Simon Commission on board berthed in front of the soolay Pagoda. We all went down to the wharf, the entire diarchical Government, except Sir Charles Innes, who was waiting in Government House. There were the two Members of Council for the Reserved Side, the two Ministers for the Transferred Side, the two Financial Commissioners, my chief, the Commissioner of Pegu, Mr. Booth Gravely, who took precedence over all other officials present, a number of heads of departments, such as the Excise Commissioner—and Mr. Merrikin and myself. We lined up facing the ship in our black morning coats and white topees, sweating profusely, though the weather for Rangoon was tolerably cool, say 75 degrees in the shade. As Sir John Simon looked over the rail he could see the whole thing which he had come to abolish neatly arranged on the wharf-side, like a stack of files on an office desk.

He was soon climbing down the gangway and we were presented to him by Mr. Booth Gravely. During his tour of India he had presented to him a whole series of diarchical governments and, though he was exceedingly polite and it was a pleasure to see a distinguishd Englishman in Rangoon, one could not help feeling that we had only a paper existence for him—and he had had such a lot of paper in his life!

A reporter of the 'Rangoon Gazette' dared to ask him whether he had a message for Burma.

'We are looking forward with the greatest eagerness', he replied mechanically, 'to all we can hear and see in your country.'

He then entered a staff car which was waiting for him and was driven straight to Government House.

In the course of the next day I received an invitation from Mr. Auzam, a wealthy Indian, to a garden party in his grounds on 5 February. Sir, John Simon and his colleagues were to be the guest of honour

At the time appointed I presented myself at Mr. Auzam's gate. He was a Mahammedan and his wife was English. Rangoon was full of little paradoxes of that sort. There will be a mixed crowd here to-day, I thought, and saying something polite to Mrs. Auzum, I strolled down to the tea tables, arranged by the lake-side in the shade of trees. A cool wind was fluttering the table-cloths. I sat down and was immediately interrogated by two Indian members of the Rangoon Bar.

'Do you think Simon will recommend the separation of Burma from India?" they began.

'I'm certain of it, I replied.

'Why?' they asked.

'Because all the evidence he will hear in Burma, except that given by Indians, will favour separation.'

'Well, I was told something today, which should make the Burmans think before they separate from India,' said one of the lawyers.

'What was that?' I asked.

'The Government will first get Sir John to agree to separation and then they will say that Burmans are not as advanced as the Indians'.

'Well?'

'And so can't be given as advanced a constitution as India.'

'Don't you believe it,' I said. 'The Government would never play a dirty trick like that on the Burmans.'

'It wouldn't a dirty trick,' said both the Indian lawyers. 'The Burmans have nothing like our brains and if they insist on separating from India how are they going to run a modern constitution by themselves? They couldn't do it. It would be useless giving it to them.'

There was something about this conversation I did not like, and I got up. At another table nearby I saw a senior member of my own service. He beckoned me over.

'Have you been examined by the Commission?"

'No,' I said. 'I'm not on the list of witness, not important enough. By the way, what has the Government been telling Sir John?'

'Separation, of course. The country's solid for it.'

'But what about the constitution to follow?'

'Oh, that!' he smiled. 'As long as Burmans get separation they don't care what sort of a constitution they're given. It's the Indians they can't stand, not the present form of government'.

'I wonder. But tell me, would you really recommend for Burma after separation a constitution less advanced than India gets?

'What's the Government to do?' he complained. 'The Burman isn't fit for a regular constitution. How can they recommend such a thing It's not safe.'

'But the Burmans will go off with a bang if they hear this. It's writing them down as inferior to the Indians. And they're bound to hear about it; you can't keep it secret.'

'The Government is making no secret of it. In their written statement to the Commission they are recommending separation and a certain type of constitution.'

I was completely nonplussed by this. It seemed so rash to tell the Burman to his face that he was not the equal of the Indian, on whom he had always looked down. My companion saw I was shocked and changed his tone.

'Look here', said he, 'put yourself in the Government's place. How could it seriously recommend a big jump? There will be advance all right, but a steady advance. For all anybody knows, the Indians may get no more than that."

'The advance is not the point', I replied warmly; 'it's the slight.'

'You're pro-Burman,' he said laughing to soften the accusation, though the Burmans were subjects of the same king as he and I.

'I'm pro-Burma', I retorted. 'I've worked here for sixteen years arid I don't want to see the place written down as a backward hole and have a bust up because it is.'

Luckily some more people arrived at this moment and the subject was changed to a discussion of the temperature.

After a good tea I started to stroll round the lawns. The guests had all arrived, but there was a good deal of coming and going between tables, friends calling to each other with animation, while covert glances were directed towards the Commission, which was seated at a large table with some senior officials. Burmans were not much in evidence; one saw them here and there in their bright silks, but the party was not intended to display them before Sir John. At the extremity of the crowd I came across one of my magistrates, a Burman who often gave me information.

'Burmese glad to see Sir John?' I asked.

'They're not sure whether they can get his ear, sir'

'What nonsense! Isn't he examining every one and any one?'

'Yes, but the Government has the first say and they can say it so much better. I hear some of the Burmans have got a fright and are now against separation.'

'What do you mean?'

'Well, they think it safer to hold hands with the Indians.'

'But they really want separation?

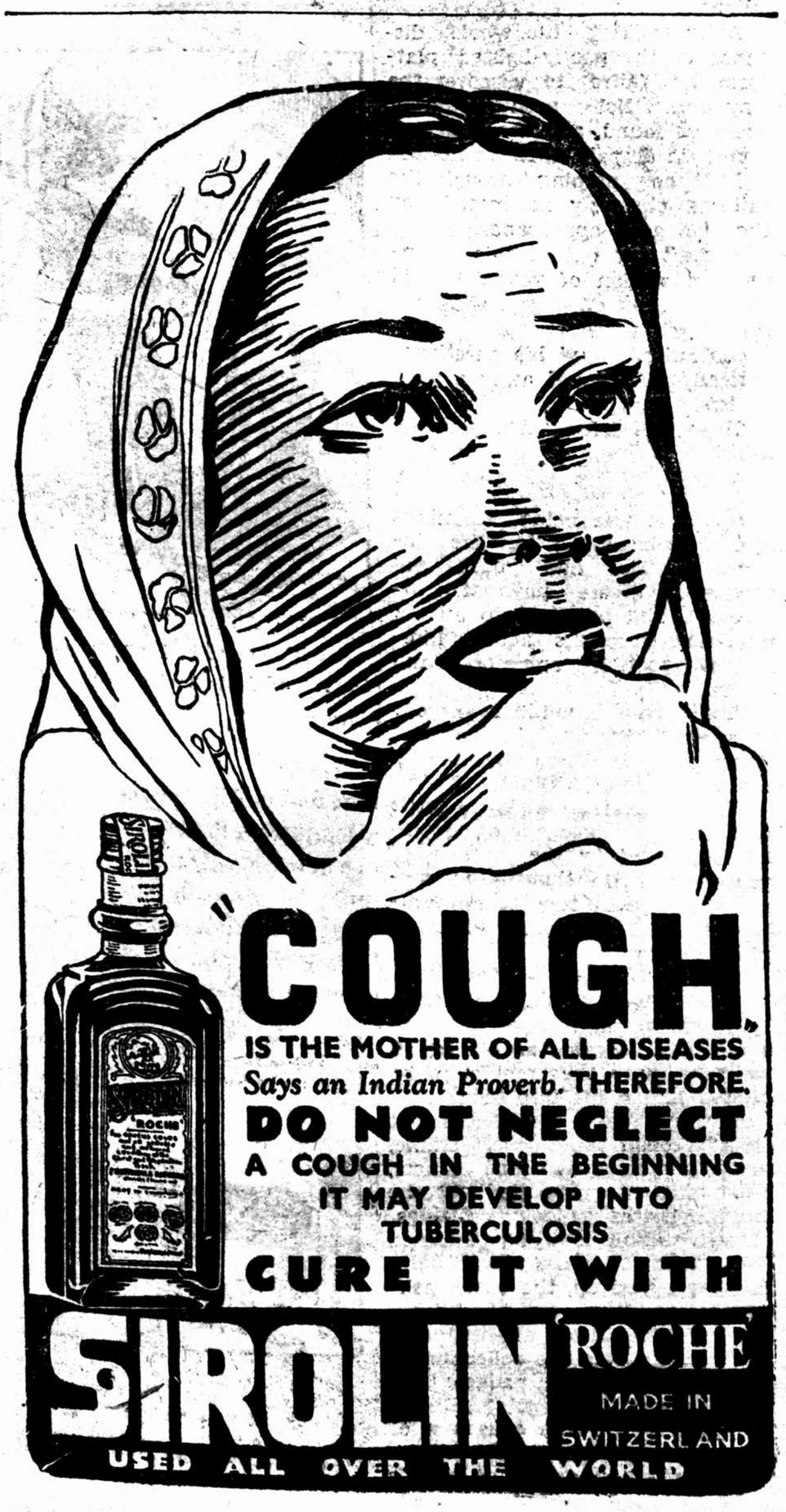
'Yes, sir,'

Rumour had evidently gone round already. The Indians in Burma were bound to be delighted, as they did not fancy being cut off from their homeland, but what would be the outcome of so confused a situation? It was no affair of mine, I reflected. My business was to keep on trying my cases. But I was wrong there. In various ways the tension would invade my court-room; I was fated to feel it in all my work.

By the time I had found another seat the sun was setting and that most enchanting of all Burmese hours was descending upon the garden. The breeze was coming in little airs from the lake and on a bamboo stage set with flowers a Burmese girl was dancing. She was dressed, as Ma Lat had been, in the costume of the Mandalay, court, and her songs and gestures raised a ghost of the old days. She pounced and sang, and though her art was gay and whimsical, behind it was all the national aspiration. For the common people it represented the life which had been taken from them when their country was conquered and they pictured a free Burma in terms of such a stage representation. For the Burmese guests at the party the dancer was a symbol which animatedt heir resolution to win Burma for the Burmans.

Sir John and his colleagues were watching the girl dance. As a lawyer he cannot have been accustomed to evidence given in this way, but in fact the girl was expressing everything which he had come to Burma to find out.

(To be continued on Sunday next).



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You say your hubby bought you this new coat?"

"Yes, I got it for one-eleven-three."

"One-eleven-three?"

"Yes, one good howl, eleven sobs, and three sulks."

* * *

At a party a prize was offered for the one who could pull the ugliest face. All the guests managed to make horrible faces and at last the judge went up to a woman in a corner of the room.

"Madam," he said, "the prize is yours."

Looking up indignantly, the woman replied:

"Excuse me, sir, I'm only a spectator!"

* * *

The professor of biology entered the class-room, cleared his throat, and said: "Now, gentlemen, please pay particular attention. I have in this parcel a very fine specimen of a dissected frog—very interesting."

Slowly he opened the wrapper and disclosed a few sandwiches. A look of consternation crossed his face. "I thought I had eaten my lunch," he said.

* * *

A very stout man stepped from a train at a small country station. He was a stranger to the village, and the only passenger to alight.

After walking the whole distance of the poorly-lighted platform, he failed to discover the way out. Not even a porter could be found, and the man was almost in despair when he noticed a little boy, peeping through the railings, obviously fascinated by the stranger's appearance.

"I can't get out of this confounded station of yours," said the traveller. "Can you show me the proper way?"

The lad surveyed his questioner critically and moved away a yard or two.

"Have you tried sideways?" he asked.

* * *

The man was being examined and cross-examined for life insurance. He had been put through a severe physical inspection, and had had to answer numerous questions about himself, his past, his ancestors, and so on.

Finally the examiner asked: "You don't dissipate, do you? Not living fast, or doing anything in excess?"

The prospective risk, a little man with an apologetic air, seemed frightened by the prolonged procedure. He thought a moment, and then replied, hesitantly: "I—er—I sometimes chew a piece of gum."

* * *

The young man-about-town had a new car. Seeing an old friend walking up to the tram stop, he offered him a lift into town.

As the machine roared along at sixty through the thickest traffic, and round some awkward corners, the proud owner pointed out the multiplicity of gadgets, fittings, extras, and devices that adorned the car from bonnet to tail-light. As they pulled up, the owner asked the passenger for his honest opinion. The latter alighted and ran his eye over the collection of sumptuously plated gadgets on the dashboard.

"You've got a nice collection of odds and ends there, my boy," he admitted. "All you want now is a nice, steady, sensible chauffeur!"

Smith handed his homework to the master accompanied by a couple of pennies.

"Please, sir," he piped, "I couldn't do that sum correctly last night, so I've made it up with my pocket money."

* * *

"How did you get on with that chorus girl you were so keen about?"

"Boy, she's just mad about me! Why, she's even got a lock of my hair."

"Is that so?"

"Sure! I can show you the wound she left when she lugged it out."

* * *

Muddleford, who suffered actutely from neuralgia, met his doctor in the street.

"Doctor," he said, thinking he could get free advice, "I know a man who is suffering agonies from neuralgia. At times he's so bad he simply howls with pain. What would you do in that case?"

"Well," was the doctor's reply, "I suppose I should howl with pain, too."

He arrived home late, very late. But as he had won a prize in the club raffle, he felt that his wife might, perhaps, overlook the time.

Walking upstairs as quietly as he could, he handed her the oil-lamp he had won.

She was not impressed.

"Yes," she remarked, acidly. "It's just like you. It looks all right, but it wants a lot of looking after; it's unsteady on its legs; when it's half-oiled it's inclined to explode it flares up; its out at bedtime and it smokes too much."

* * *

A party of footballers made a conducted tour of the House of Lords. At the end, one of the players, pleased with his afternoon, pressed a coin into the hand of the "guide," with the whisper: "Have a glass of beer with us, old man."

The "guide" coughed.

"No, really," he protested, smiling. "I'm an M.P."

"That's all right," was the reply. "Have a packet of cigarettes."

"The last speaker," said the chairman at the health club meeting, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so eloquently advocates. Hale and hearty at 80 years of age, he could tire out many a man younger than himself."

A voice from the audience: "He did."

* * *

As soon as he entered the restaurant, the chronic grumbler began to complain. When the soup reached him he gave out the usual yell.

"Hey, waiter," he cried, "there's a fly in my soup."

"Grab your fork", advised the waiter. "Maybe a trout will come to the surface."

* * *

"How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?" asked Mrs. Greene, of her neighbour, Mrs. Sharpe.

"I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him," explained Mrs. Sharpe.

"You mean you give him all your custom?"

"No, I stand by him while he's cutting off the meat."

Our Humorist At Large

Customer: "No. I could not take that model—it looks too much like a hat."

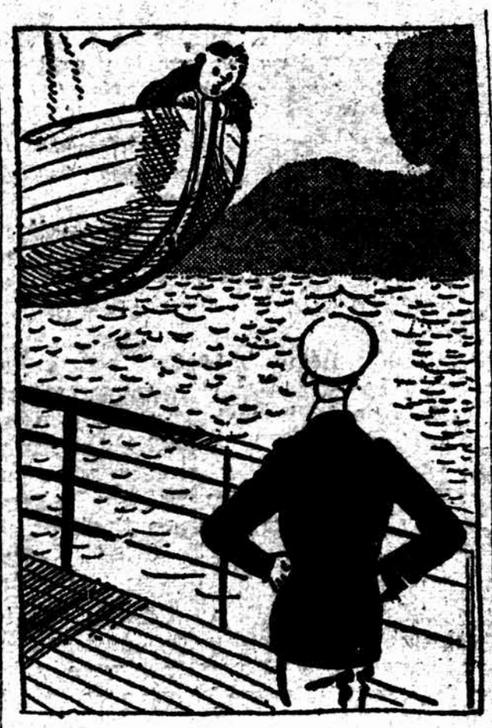
"And, darling, this is Mamma. She was the image of me when she was a girl."

"Get on all right with your Spanish wife?"

"We have a lot of bull fights."

"Look how pale the moon is."

"No wonder when it stays out all night."

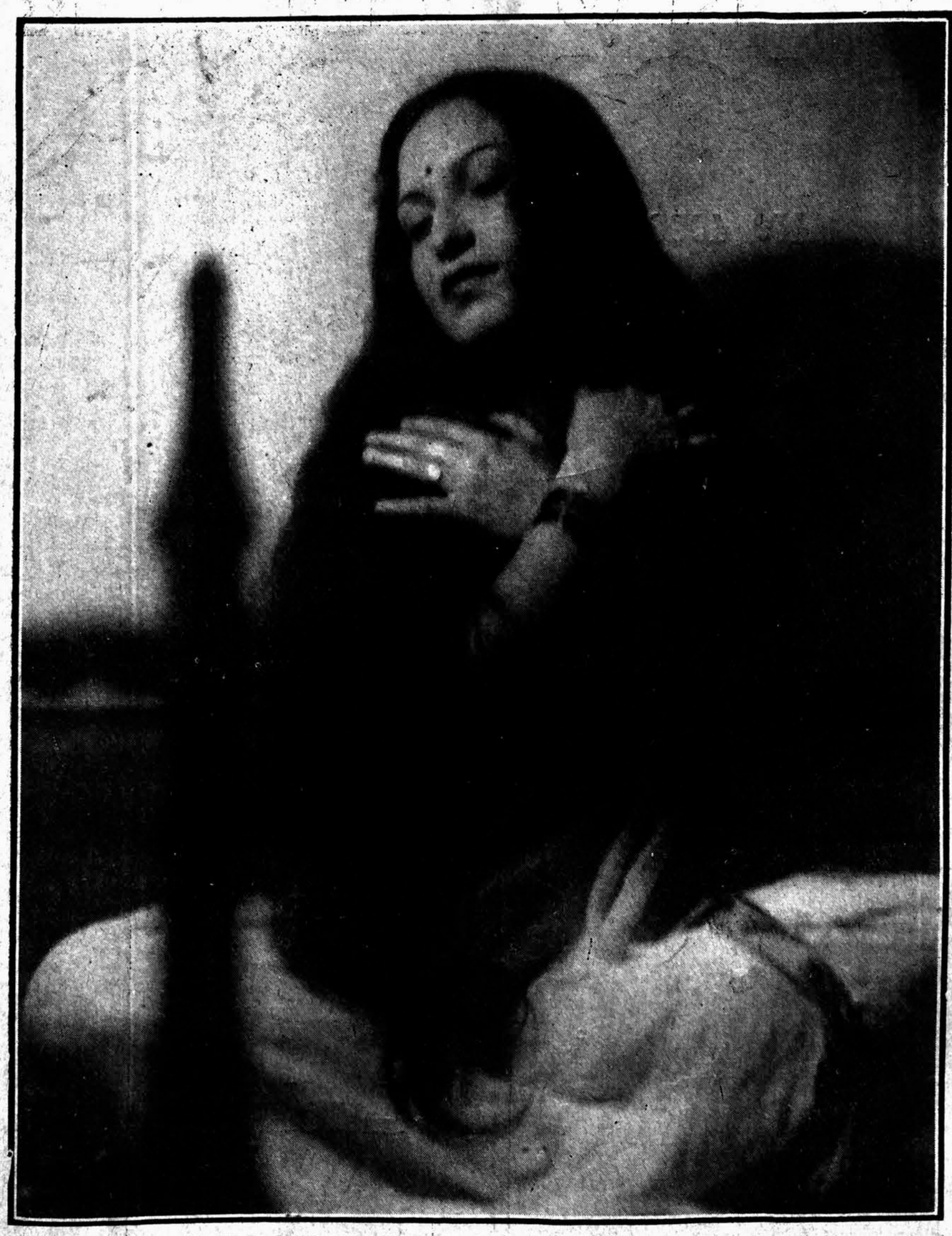


"Hi, what are you doing up there?"

"I have bet a friend that I will cross the ocean in a rowing boat."

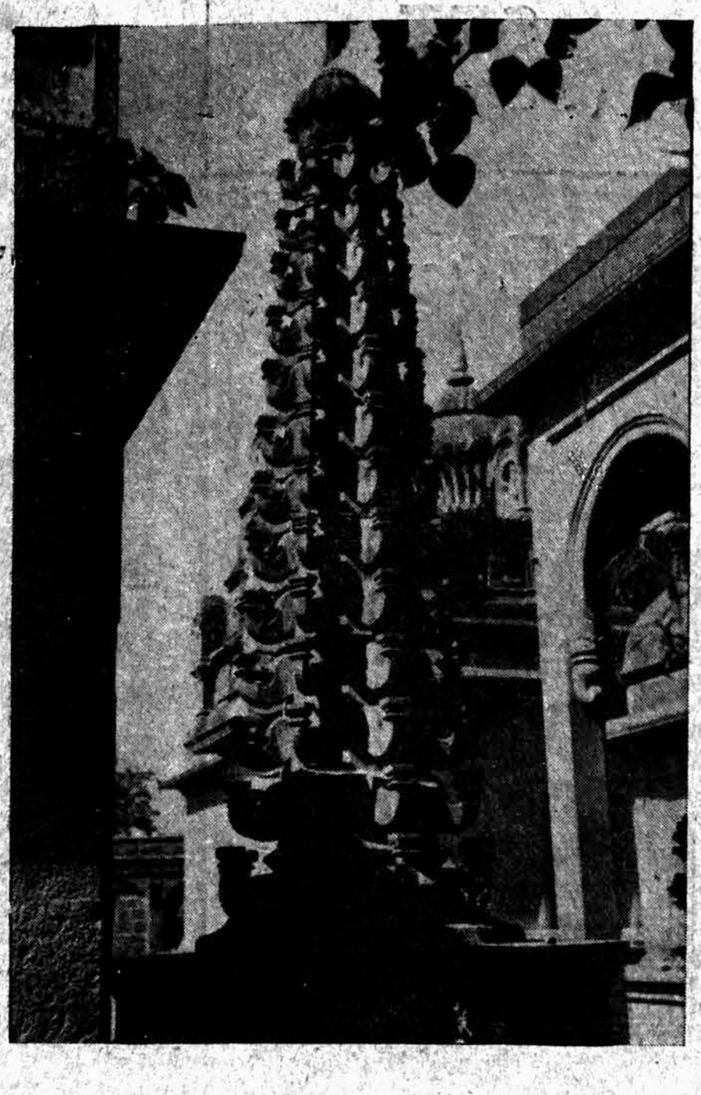
"Paul gave me his heart yesterday."

"Be careful with it. He told me some time ago that I had broken it."



"TOWARDS LIGHT AND LIFE"—(By S. B. Nayampally)

"THE MENDICANT"—(A Study in Plaster by Y. D. Merchant)



"DEEP-MALA" of Wai Temple

(Photo by P. N. Chanchani).

"LIFE—PARTNERS" (From a Painting by Bhanu)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

April 10, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

Lucky Number Scheme

37 READERS STAND TO GET

Rs. 500.

Preserve Your
Sunday Copies
One May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

FOR

MARCH

Lucky

Numbers

SEE
(Page 31)

We undertake to buy the Copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/- Rs. 10/- or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, issued during the current month, will bear a number on the last cover-page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:——

1	copy at	Rs.	100
2	copies at	„	50 each
4	„	„	25 „
10	„	„	10 „
20	„	„	5 „
		Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.